

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918

NUMBER 18



On the Counter Drives in-  
creases speed of the looms  
from 4 to 6 picks per minute

*For records of its performance address*

**THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.**

200 Walnut Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Southern Branch: 617 Pendleton St., Greenville, S. C.

## DUTCHER TEMPLES

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## DRAPER CORPORATION

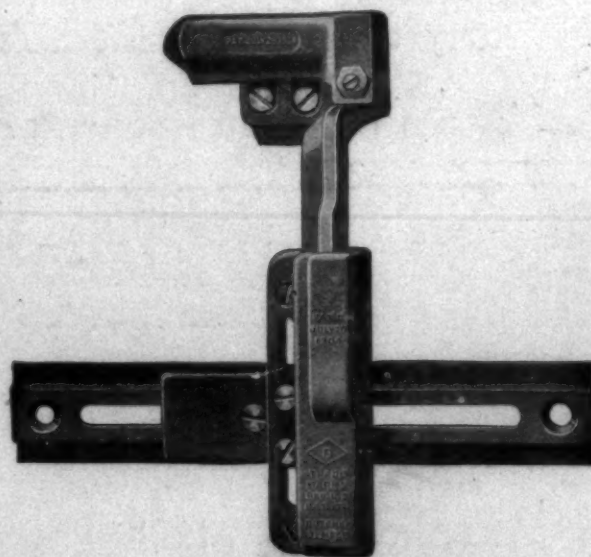
SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**Hopedale Massachusetts**

Southern Office

188 South Forsyth Street Atlanta Georgia

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation





**National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.**

MAIN OFFICE  
244 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK  
MANUFACTURERS OF



Sulphur Black  
Direct Black      Direct Blue  
Direct Red      Direct Yellow  
Direct Brown    Direct Green

and Other Direct Colors

Sodium Sulphide    Blanc Fixe  
Barium Chloride    Gum Arabic  
Also Acid Colors, Basic Colors, etc.

JOHN L. DABBS  
Manager of Southern Office  
Office and Warehouse, 236 West First Street  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We carry a full line of general supplies and make a specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather      Loom Harness  
Belting                      Weaving Reeds

**American Supply Company**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills**

Complete and accurate information relative to  
Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

**Dyestuffs for Olive Drab Army Cloth  
COTTON OR WOOL**

Made in America by

**Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,**  
NEWARK, N. J.

Meets Government Requirements for U. S. A.

**H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.**  
Selling Agents

122 Hudson Street

New York City

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

**Metallic Drawing Roll**

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

|                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Railways            | Detaching Rolls for Combers |
| Sliver Lap Machines | Drawing Frames              |
| Ribbon Lap Machines | Slubbers                    |
| Comber Draw Boxes   | Intermediate Frames         |

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

**The Metallic Drawing Roll Company**  
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

**DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO**  
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

**JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND**  
**Card Clothing Manufacturers**

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow  
Ground Card Clothing

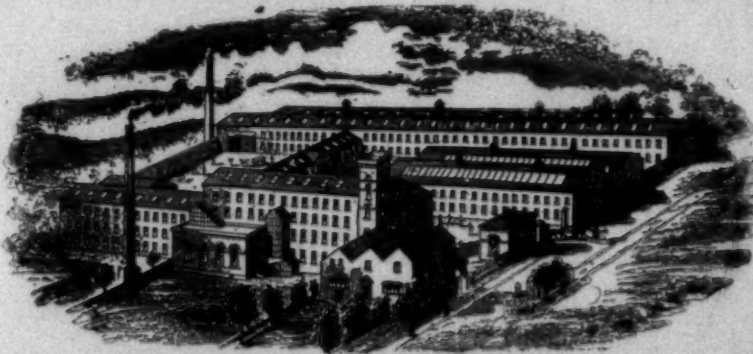
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burlisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

**RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent**

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

Tompkins Building  
P. O. Box 88  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4½ Peters Street  
P. O. Box 793  
ATLANTA, GA.





# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918

NUMBER 18

## Protecting America's Export Trade in Cotton Goods

Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, D. Y. Cooper, Chairman, J. S. Lawrance, Vice-Chairman

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers having formed the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers to represent the whole industry, and at their meeting last spring, the Committee on Foreign Trade was appointed with general instructions to care for the interests of the trade in both cotton and cotton goods; to take such action as seemed best in speaking for the trade, subject to, and in co-operation with the executive committee of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers.

Your committee played an active part in the restriction of the shipments of cotton to our enemy, proving through facts and figures that there was ground for suspicion. It now appears that all channels have been blocked, and that no cotton or cotton goods are reaching them.

Your committee has sought that the interests of our industry should be fairly treated in the world's trade, and that preference and priority in such countries as have been or must be rationed in their cotton goods imports include a fair share of United States products.

Your committee called attention to restrictions imposed by our Government which were not required by our Allies, feeling that there should be greater uniformity not only in fairness to all, but to the successful prosecution of the War Trade Board's duties.

The United States has fought three great wars. The first, the Revolution, resulted in independence. The second, the Rebellion, resulted in cohesion. The third, this European war, which must result in our becoming a greater international factor.

No longer can we consider ourselves an isolated nation, no longer interpret the Monroe Doctrine as in the past. We are at war in Europe that the disturbing influences in the world may be crushed, and that we may live as we desire.

Before the war, about 92 per cent of the cotton goods requirements of the people of the United States was supplied by United States production. Today there are practically no imports of cotton goods, and our exports are about 12 per cent of the American production. It has been estimated that over 25 per cent of our industry is now engaged in essential war work. Before the war we used annually about five and

three-quarter million bales of cotton, today we are using about seven and one-third million bales. Before the war, 29 per cent of the cotton of the world was used in the United States.

Today about 41 per cent is being used here while our people are but about 6 per cent of the world's civilized population. We consume from two to three times as many cotton goods for civilian purposes than do the English or the French. We live better than do other nations. We want to continue so to do, but our consumption of cotton goods per caput is so much larger than that of most highly civilized nations that we can hardly expect to maintain such a large ratio. It is clear that America's relative place in textile production has been changed. The great problem before us now is to find the best way to save from collapse our expanded productive power.

As long ago as 1828 we exported \$1,000,000 worth of cotton goods a year. Since 1877 we have never exported less than \$10,000,000 worth in any year, and since 1899 never less than \$20,000,000 worth, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, our total exports of manufactures of cottons were valued at \$53,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1917, the value of cotton goods exports of the United States had risen to \$136,000,000.

The Board of Trade, a branch of the British Government, corresponding very roughly to our Department of Commerce, appointed committees some time ago to investigate each of the important industries of the country, with a view to after-war conditions. From the reports of these committees, it is clear that each industrial group is planning to meet the great problem of organization for export in its own way; but that, among all of them, some form of co-operation is being planned.

As a method of lowering the cost of British goods sold abroad, standardization is strongly recommended by practically all the Board of Trade Committees. Practically all of them recommended the standardization of ships, engines, locomotives, as in America and Germany. The standardization of machine tools was urged and the example cited of the United States, which had captured a large part of the world trade in milling and grinding machines and automatic lathes by turning out

standardized machine tools. American agricultural implement, motor car and typewriter trades as well as the Swiss watch trade, were held up as further examples of the benefit derived from standardization.

There could be no clearer evidence of the extent to which the principle of co-operation is coming to be accepted in the British business world than the favorable reception of Sir G. Charles Mangleberg's proposal of a monster corporation of manufacturers and producers for the purpose of mutual assistance, in export trade. The scheme represents a radical departure from English business tradition. It is based on the growing conviction of the supreme importance to exporters of "the man on the spot" upon whose shoulders, according to the author of the scheme, all export trade must rest.

The British Manufacturers' Corporation, as it is called, would consist of about a thousand manufacturers or producers, each subscribing £100 to £200 per annum, collectively represented in every market in the world by an agent-in-charge, whose "office would be as fixed and conspicuous a feature of the life of the country as that of the British ambassador or minister in the political sphere."

It would be his function to secure and transmit information of requirements which could be met by British manufacturers; and to familiarize the business men of the country to which he is "accredited" with English products, and English methods. He would not himself act as selling agent, but would, when requested by any of the individual firms subscribing to the corporation, put them in touch with an agent whom he could recommend. He would, moreover, advise as to the credit of local firms.

This corporation would also set up "home centers" of information in England's various industrial cities.

The scheme has already passed beyond the stage of mere discussion. It has the endorsement of financial periodicals of the type of the London Economist. A number of firms have already declared their intention of joining it; and a provisional organization committee is about to be set up.

According to the under-secretary of state in the War Food Office, a Social Democrat,—"We cannot do without spinning material, oil seeds

and oils, India rubber and tar, copper, nickel, manganese, phosphates, skins and hides from abroad. Even our agriculture cannot permanently do without phosphorus and fodder from foreign countries."

In the early part of 1916, when Germany first began seriously to face her after-war problems, the project of buying staple raw materials after the war, not as a multitude of individual merchants and firms, competing with one another, but as a nation, sprang into being. Necessity of some arrangement for preventing the prices of imports from being driven up by competition is generally recognized in Germany; but there are still great differences of opinion, showing themselves in the press, in the resolutions of commercial bodies, and in the proceedings of the Reichstag, as to the extent of Government interference which is desirable. The question of the "Rohstoffzentrale," or central organization for raw materials, has become a storm-center.

Germany is continuing to export to Scandinavia, Netherlands and Switzerland. She is trying to keep in touch with South America—where her pre-war trade amounted to some \$337,000,000 annually—through German agents who, unable to get goods from Germany, deal in whatever is at hand. And it is said that as soon as the war ends, she intends to export to her present enemies, through Swiss, Dutch or Scandinavian business houses, or under cover of neutral business names.

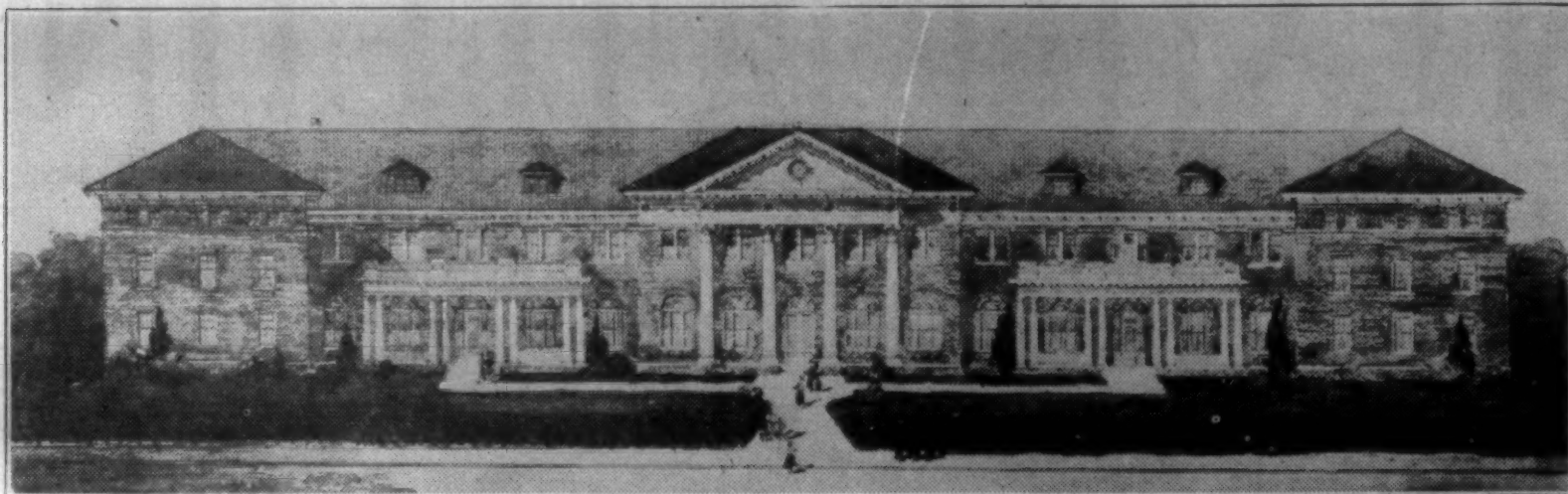
It was primarily through standardized production supported by goods of quality, valuable trademarks, and good salesmanship, that the textile industry before the war was able to maintain and increase its textile exports, and it is surprising that during this war we have increased our exports so little. It is evident that we are not likely to enjoy a monopoly of standardized production. This has been well learned by the countries at war. Note in England, France, and Italy the creating under military authorities of a standard civilian shoe, and now the coming in England of the standard suit of clothes. Every detail in the price of these standard articles is fixed by the Government.

It is fortunate for this country and particularly for the cotton growers, that the United States consumption of cotton has been increased from about five and three-quarters to

(Continued on page 5.)



# Schoolfield Home for Young Women



Home for Young Women Being Erected at Schoolfield, Va.

One of the most modern and best equipped homes for young women to be erected by a Southern cotton mill is now being built by the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. Concerning this beautiful building the Danville Register recently carried the following:

"Work progresses very satisfactorily on the new dormitory for girls to be opened early in the fall, which has been under course of construction since early March, T. C. Thompson Bros., of Charlotte, N. C., builders.

"The building designed by Heard & Cardwell, architects, of Danville, is along classical lines and will cover a large space, the site chosen being somewhat to the rear of the company store on a steep declivity.

"The architect's plans show that the dormitory will have a frontage of 190 feet and running back 114 feet. It will not be a rectangular building, but will have the shape of the letter H, this providing light and airy chambers with windows giving on to clear space.

"The dormitory will be operated on what is known among welfare workers as a colony plan, each one under the careful supervision of a trained matron who will have quarters in the different colonies. There will be four floors of colonies, these for the most part being in the two long wings, the main building including the parlors, dining room, gymnasium and other desirable features.

"Briefly summarizing some of the features of the new dormitory are dining room, kitchen, pantry, store-room, refrigerating plant, model laundry, gymnasium, swimming pool, rooms for servants, auditorium, entertainment hall with twelve individual parlors running round the walls, infirmary, with isolated rooms for those with contagious diseases, glass sun parlor, guest rooms for mothers of the girls on visits, two elevators, fireproof stairways and corridors, conservatory for potted plants, electric light and steam heat.

"The building will rest on a concrete base and will have a red brick facing and green tiled roof, the heavy portico entrance will have on both sides two ample porches.

"The entrance will lead to the main lobby high-pitched and treated with plasters and cornices. There will be a general office something akin to that in any hotel lobby. Here the superintendent in charge of the general work will have her place, being also equipped with a smaller private office. There will be two girls' colonies on this floor in the wings running the full depth of the structure. There will be both single and double bedrooms alternating down the corridors, the rooms to be finished in white and equipped with hot and cold water and good sized clothes closets. On every colony floor, there will be ample bathing facilities, and a private parlor and bedroom for the matron as well as writing room, and living room as well for each colony. These complete schemes will be duplicated on the three floors where the colonies will be housed with matrons for each colony.

"Behind the large staircase leading to the upper floors will be the dining room, for meals will be served to the girls who live in the dormitory. This will be a long room with ceiling beams supported by eight heavy columns. There will be a number of small round tables and accommodations for more than 250 persons. Behind the dining room will be a thoroughly modern kitchen with many devices recently contrived and labor saving devices. Pantry and store-rooms will adjoin the kitchen. There will be a series of large ranges in the kitchen, boilers and stock kettles fed by live steam from the central boiler, pastry troughs, vegetable sinks and other modern devices. In the pantry will be a complete dish-washing outfit supplied with live steam. A dumb waiter will descend to the servants' dining room.

"On this floor also, will be a refrigerating plant, where in sum-

mer all of the ice necessary for the establishment will be manufactured daily. From the pantry will be a door leading to a service staircase which will wind about the elevator to the ground floor in the rear. The floors and walls of the kitchen and pantry will be a washable substance which will enable both to be kept spotless with little trouble.

"Below the first floor will be the first basement with colonies as have been described. It should not, however, be understood that the word basement means anything subterranean for the slope of the land is such as to make this floor far from the ground. On this floor will be an auditorium measuring 40 by 50 feet, the hall being available for chapel service and for lighter entertainment, for there will be a good sized stage with dressing rooms on either side. There will be class rooms included on the floor where millinery and dressmaking will be taught, proper machinery being installed for this purpose. Behind these rooms will be trunk storage rooms and a space for supplies in bulk, the space being close to the elevator. There will be a servant's dining room and toilet room.

"The second basement will include a large swimming pool with continuously changed water which can be heated during the winter months. The pool will measure 16 by 45 feet and close to it will be marble shower cubicles and dressing rooms. A physical director's room is also provided for and a bathing suit room, where sterilized bathing attire will be furnished. Here also will be a community greenhouse for raising potted plants and palms. In one of the wings a root storage cellar is provided.

"In the rear of the swimming pool is a door leading to the gallery of the gymnasium from which one will look down upon the large floor. On the same floor as the gallery will be a laundry equipped with automatic wringers, mangles, driers and extractors and soap tanks. A chute converging in this laundry form ev-

ery colony floor has been devised to bring down the linen on short notice.

"Still lower comes the third basement, on the level with the ground in the rear of the building and with windows far above the soil. This will be mostly taken up with the gymnasium floor, which measures 45x75 feet, and which will be fully equipped with all necessary apparatus and properly marked for volley ball and basket ball games. Behind the gymnasium space is provided for the boiler room, a fuel room and a man servant's room. There will be twelve rooms for servants here with a living room and a bathroom widely separated from the other residential quarters.

"As has been explained, when standing in the main lobby there will be two upper stories, access to which is gained by a wide staircase. On the second floor is planned the main parlor or reception room where the young women will be allowed to receive 'their company.' There will be twelve neatly fitted out individual parlors built round the three walls with glass doors. There will be a full colony also on this floor. Behind the parlor there is the hospital and infirmary, the hospital ward to be equipped with eight beds. An airy sun parlor for those recuperating has not been overlooked in the general scheme of things.

"The third floor contains two full colonies in either wing, also six rooms set aside as guest chambers for the mothers of girls who may want to come from a distance to visit their daughters. This gives some idea of forethought in planning the building. They will be free for the use of the girls' parents when due application is made for them.

"The upper stories will be joined to the lower floors with two elevators, one in each wing and at the ends of the corridors there will be ample iron fire escapes built outside."



# Protecting America's Export Trade in Cotton Goods.

(Continued from page 3.)

over seven million bales during the past six years, for our exports of this valuable raw material have been forcibly reduced from nine to ten million bales in 1912 and 1913 to approximately four million bales in

the current cotton year. This increased American consumption has been vitally important to our national prosperity. If cotton cannot be shipped to the European spindles, at least cotton goods can help fill ships bringing essential materials from South America, that our great cotton crop may be moved. It is certainly desirable that a

large part of the cotton crop should be consumed at home, and we may ask ourselves to what extent legislation favoring the consumption of a continued larger proportion of home grown cotton, is economically desirable.

Should we not carefully consider the valuable supplies of raw materials now in the hands of the Allies

and under their control, that we may avoid being depleted of our essential raw materials through the combined purchases of our enemy after this war is over, to the sacrifice of the industrial life of ourselves and our Allies, who at present are not in a position to resist an efficient consolidated purchasing agency.

We appreciate that the United States has only recently entered the war, and our thoughts have been entirely bent upon its prosecution, but the committee feel that the time has come when something should be done to prepare for the world's trade conditions during and after the war, that however complete our victory may be, our national organization will be such as to keep the war won, that in years to come the principles for which we are fighting may be universally as well recognized and accepted as in those years immediately after peace.

## Cotton Goods Prices Are Fixed.

Washington, July 2—The war service committee of National Council of Cotton Manufacturers completed its schedule for cotton goods prices here today, and submitted it to the price fixing committee of the war industries board, but the list will not be made public until President Wilson passes on it.

The prices for four staple constructions were agreed upon, and were approved by the price fixing committee. It is the purpose of the government officials to go slowly with this program for the basis is being laid for all cotton fabrics.

The price agreed upon will hold until September 30. They are arbitrary, permanent prices based on costs will come after October.

The initial action of importance taken yesterday by the committee was to agree that the basis of price-fixing on cotton fabrics should be 60 cents a pound on three-yard sheetings. Other prices above and below that figure will be graduated according to the quality of the fabrics. Print goods will be considerably higher.

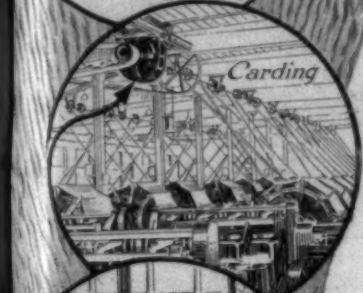
The cotton men came to Washington at the request of the government board which has announced that "on all sales made after June 8, for delivery subsequent to September 30, the prices are to be subject to revision to accord with prices agreed upon by the price-fixing committee of the war industries board in conference with the war service committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers."

The yarn people are to meet in Charlotte next week to study prices, and to survey the situation as to yarns. This is just the beginning of cotton fabric price fixing.

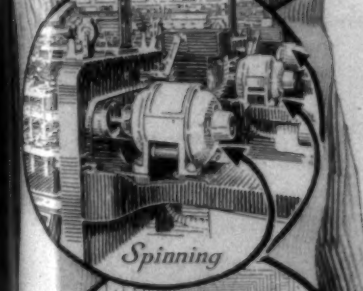
John W. Kirby, who was for several years with the Textile Mill Supply Co., is now on the sales force of the Edward R. Ladew Co., Leather Belting, in the North Carolina territory.



Picking



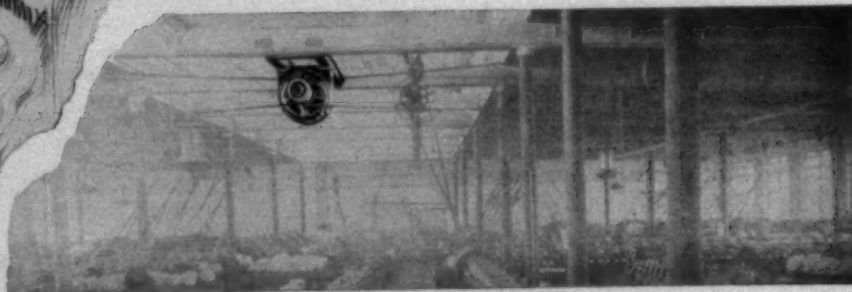
Carding



Spinning



Weaving



CARD ROOM, ERLANGER COTTON MILLS, LEXINGTON, N. C.

## Electric Power Records Help in Carding

Not only does G-E Motor Drive provide ideal power conditions for obtaining most and best product at least power cost throughout a mill, but it gives the constant speed and great reliability demanded in the card room. Other valuable features of this drive help efficient mill management.

At the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., which are driven throughout by G-E Motor Drive, the power meters in the card room are of great assistance in checking the operation of the cards.

Any increase in friction or unnecessary delay in grinding rolls can be immediately discovered, corrected, and power consumption, as well as production, kept where it should be.

The results obtained from motor drive in this mill have been more than satisfactory and the upkeep has been slight.

Our engineer specialists will be pleased to co-operate in solving power problems.

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.

Mill Power Dept., Boston, Mass.

44-4

# GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY



## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### American Textiles in Chile.

The establishment of an American house in Chile specializing in textiles would do more toward increasing the American share of business than any other single factor, according to a report on textile markets in Chile made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. There are American importers, but no American retail concern.

Though the United States normally holds third place in the total imports into Chile as well as in the exports from that country, its position is seventh in the imports of textiles, the principal sources of supply being England, Germany, India, France, Italy, Belgium, and the United States. As a result of the war, American goods are imported in larger quantities and are well liked. Many articles are now purchased from the United States that formerly never found their way to the country, and merchants are beginning to realize that the stories of the superiority of European fabrics are to be taken with a liberal discount. If proper attention is given to the requirements of the markets, says the report, there is every reason to think that a large share of the increase may be retained when the war is over.

All the phases of the Chilean textile trade are discussed in the report, which is entitled "Textile Market of Chile," Special Agents Series No. 164. Copies can be obtained at 10 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government

Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district or co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

### South Carolina Votes Special Mill School Taxes.

George D. Brown, State mill school supervisor for South Carolina, has been keeping up his drive for school bonds and additional school tax levies. It is interesting to state that in the past few days the result of his work is to be seen at several places in the manufacturing centers of South Carolina.

At Saxe-Gotha, Lexington county, the electors recently raised their tax levy two mills, thereby enabling them to comply under the rural graded school law. When this school complies under such a law, it will receive from the State three, four or five hundred dollars, depending upon the enrollment and the number of teachers employed. Mr. Brown states, "With the erection of a new school building at Saxe-Gotha, the school accommodations and school facilities will be not only sufficient for the present, but for several years to come."

Recently an \$85,000 bond issue was voted by the electors of the Lancaster school district. A part of this amount will be expended in the erection of a modern, up-to-date school building for the children from the mill section of Lancaster school district.

In the Mills-Duncan school district, Greenville county, progress made among mill schools is equal if not superior to that of any school

district in South Carolina. During the early part of the present scholastic year, a bond issue of \$25,000, same to be used in the erection of a school building, and a special tax of two mills on property to the amount of \$1,876,000, same to be used for the support of this school, was unanimously voted.

Just a few days ago an additional \$6,000 bond issue was voted for the completion of the school building.

During this session and for several sessions past the schools at the Mill's Mill and Duncan Mill were conducted in the basement of a church and the second story of a store. The school conditions have been very unsatisfactory but with the consolidation of the two schools into one, the erection of a new \$35,000 school building in which provision has been made for domestic science, manual training, sewing and cooking, together with a four-acre playground, the school promises to be second to none in the State.

During the term that Mr. Brown has served as mill supervisor he has succeeded in voting 78 special taxes. The money derived from these special taxes has been and will be used to make better the school facilities of the cotton mill children of South Carolina.

### The First Quarrel.

He: Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some good biscuits like mother use to make for me.

She: And I wish I could get hold of some good clothes like father used to buy for me.

### Favors \$5 Cotton Tax.

Washington.—A plan to tax cotton \$5 a bale has been suggested to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee by Garner W. Green of Jackson, Miss.

"As a possible source of revenue scarcely now touched there might be imposed a privilege tax for cotton compression of not less than \$5 per bale, productive of a minimum revenue of fifty million dollars," writes Mr. Green.

"Such a tax is definite in amount, easy of collection and would be received at a time when other taxes are not coming in. Its justice we do not think can be successfully controverted, as it would but take a portion of the price increment created by the war for the prosecution of the war.

"Compare the present price with the prices existing before the war, and the difference will be the price expression for war utilization as compared with peace utilization. This difference should be secured for war purposes.

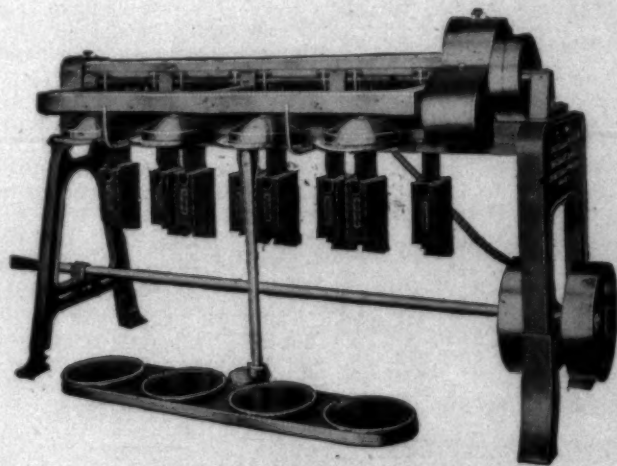
"In large measure those producing cotton do so in such small quantities as that they do not come within the purview either of the income or excess profit tax, and the amount received by such persons has been, in some instances, so much as to cause a demoralization of labor. This additional amount has been received by no additional effort, and represents an uplift incident to the prosecution of the war, and is, with deference a fit subject for utilization in payment of its costs."

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

### TEXTILE MACHINERY

### Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME



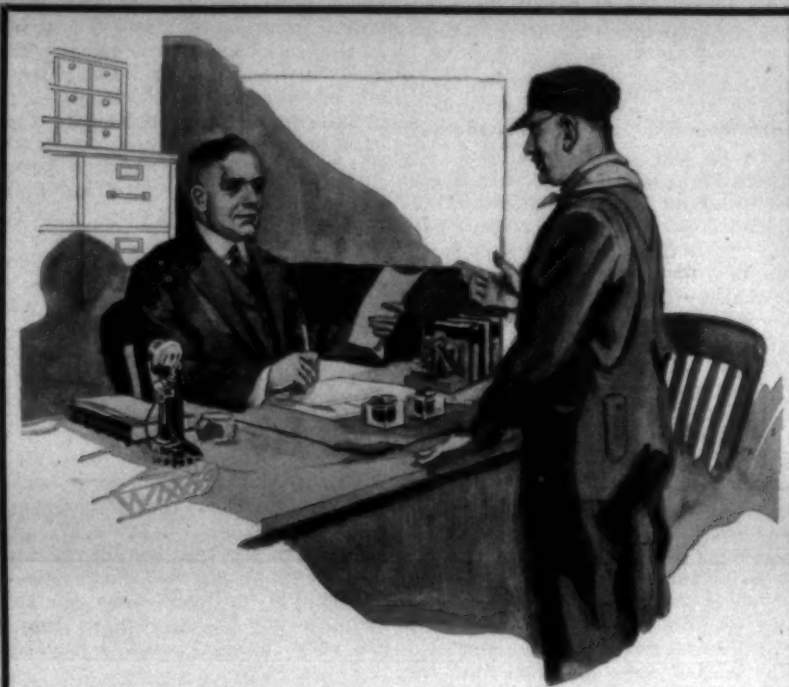
**Concentrating on War Work.****Proposed German Law Against Evasion of Taxes.**

The entire industrial situation is coming into more satisfactory shape, as war work assumes its proper proportions, and production for ordinary consumption shrinks correspondingly. The country is being rapidly organized to the one great purpose which is now supreme. Less than a year ago people were arguing that the war requirements could be met by speeding up and enlarging the capacity of the industries, allowing other consumption to go on as usual. It was even said that 5 to 10 per cent of the capacity of the steel works, and about the same share of the capacity of the textile mills, would take care of the war requirements, but today it is realized that the Government can use practically the entire capacity of the steel industry, all of the woolen mills, and a very large percentage of the cotton goods capacity, and all of the manpower that can be possibly had. Not one day's work can the country afford to spare to unnecessary things while the line wavers in France. Non-essential industries, and relatively unimportant ones, are being converted to important work. Through the reorganized War Industries Board the guiding hand of the Government is reaching into every locality and every business and co-ordinating all agencies to the task in hand. This is as it should be and must be, for the result of the war will depend upon superiority in industrial concentration.—The National City Bank of New York.

To forestall attempts to evade the payment of personal taxes by emigration after the war the enactment of a law requiring persons liable to such taxes to leave 20 per cent of their taxable property as security in the event of emigration from Germany has been proposed.

The bill as drafted, says the Board of Trade Journal, in quoting the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, provides that persons who have hitherto had their permanent residence in Germany shall be liable to payment of personal taxes, and also (so far as the Federal States do not order otherwise) to the payment of State and communal taxes, for a period of five years after the conclusion of peace. Exempt from this liability are (1) persons whose taxable property does not exceed 30,000 marks (\$7,440 at normal exchange), (2) Germans normally resident abroad who have been involuntarily detained in Germany owing to the war, (3) persons who do not take up their permanent residence in Germany until after the war, and (4) persons who emigrate to German protectorates. Other exemptions may be granted on application in cases where German national interests require such exemption.

Offenders against the law, together with their wives and children, are to be deprived of their nationality, which is, however, recoverable by subsequent voluntary payment of the taxes due.—Commerce ReportsR.



"Why aren't we using that fourth battery of boilers, Sims?"

We don't need it since installing the Morehead-Back-to-Boiler-System, sir."

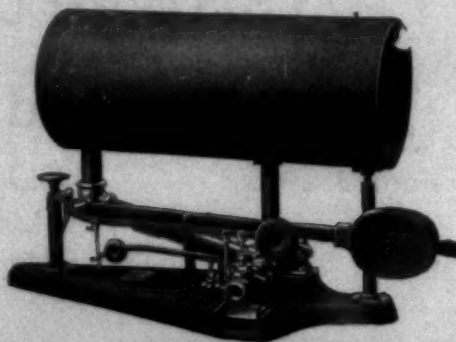
The Morehead Back-to-Boiler System is comparatively inexpensive and easy to install, but it is increasing production speed 50% in scores of textile mills.

The Morehead System drains the condensation in steam lines to raw stock dryers, slashers, etc., thoroughly and constantly, enabling machines and appliances to work at highest efficiency, by supplying them with "dry" high temperature steam AT ALL TIMES. It returns to the boiler at as high as 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The valuable heat units thus conserved decreases coal bills an average of 20%. The Morehead System requires practically no attention—is absolutely automatic.

Think it over—figure it out—you will realize that you are wasting money every day you do without a Morehead Back-to-Boiler System. Write our Engineering Department for full information.

## Morehead Mfg. Company

DEPARTMENT T. B.  
DETROIT, Michigan, U. S. A.



## Keystone Fibre Company

YORKLYN, DELAWARE

Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks  
Doffing Cars, Mill Boxes

**QUALITY FIRST**

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

WILSON COMPANY, Greenville, S. C.

## MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

**JACQUES WOLF & CO.**

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers  
Passaic, N. J.



### Few Rejections of Goods by Venezuelan Importers.

No statistics from the custom-house at La Guira are available as to the amount of goods abandoned here by the importers, but the quantity is not large. The system followed here is the imposition of fines; these are nearly always paid by the importer, who expects the shipper to make amends for any fault that he may have made in the documentation of merchandise. There are a great many faults in the preparation of consular invoices for which fines are imposed, perhaps the principal one being failure to state the nationality of the importing vessel and the name of the master. The use of ditto marks and the leaving of blank spaces are also penalized by fines of about \$25 each, although these are all small errors.

Wrongful classification of textile goods is an offense which involves the heaviest penalties, often running into thousands of dollars. Most textile fabrics are classified in the Venezuelan tariff law by weight per square meter and number of threads in a square of 5 millimeters, and exporters have much difficulty with this, apparently owing to manufacturers not delivering goods exactly like the samples upon which sales have been made and customs classification based. Cases of hemmed handkerchiefs being entered as unhemmed have also arisen more than once. It is very unusual, however, for importers to abandon goods for any of these reasons, but they do expect exporters to pay the fines, and, as practically all goods are bought on credit, they have the advantage. This is one of the reasons why Venezuelan buyers refuse to pay cash for goods before upon shipment and also why the export commission houses hold so large a share of the total trade.

The present Minister of the Treasury is exceptionally liberal in the remission of customs fines. In 1916 the Ministry acted upon 1,220 appeals from customs fines imposed, of which it canceled 237, reduced to small amounts 982, and confirmed 1; in 1916 the number of appeals was 1,376, of which 496 were canceled, 865 reduced, and 15 confirmed.

Few customs cases are brought to the attention of the consulate, as experience shows that unofficial agents obtain better and quicker re-

sults. The majority of the cases now presenting themselves are due to the difficulty of procuring goods and the necessity of buying from manufacturers without experience in catering to the export trade. One case was of a shipment of \$7,000 worth of bottles, which were larger than the size ordered, and could not be used by the brewery ordering them; another was a shipment of stearine, which contained 80 per cent of paraffin instead of the 30 per cent agreed upon. There was one instance of flour shipped to an importer at a price higher than he had understood he was to pay. All other cases in the consular records are of erroneous classifications of textile fabrics.

The principal export commission merchants of New York have agents here who usually take over any goods that are rejected by the importers for purely mercantile causes and sell it for what they can get. Reshipments to the United States are very rare.—Commerce Reports.

### A Sure Sign.

Two young kindergarten teachers, intelligent and attractive, while riding downtown in a street car were engaged in an animated discussion. In the seat behind them sat a good-natured, fatherly looking Irishman enjoying a nap. Finally one kindergarten inquired of the other:

"How many children have you?"

"Twenty-two," she replied. "And how many have you?"

"Oh, I have nineteen," replied the first.

At this point the Irishman, now wide awake with astonishment, leaned forward in his seat and, without any formality, inquired in a loud voice:

"What part of Ireland did you come from?"

### Back to Nature.

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a darky committing suicide?" inquired the Northerner.

"Well, you see, it's disaway, boss: When a white pusson has any trouble he sets down an' gits to studyin' 'bout it an' a-worin'. Then firs' thing you know he's done killed hisse'f. But when a nigger sets down to think 'bout his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep! —Ex.

## Boiling Out, Dyeing, Fulling and Washing in One Continuous Operation

COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

Our multiple compartment Machine offers textile manufacturers an opportunity of producing quality goods at a greatly reduced cost. Let us figure on your proposition.

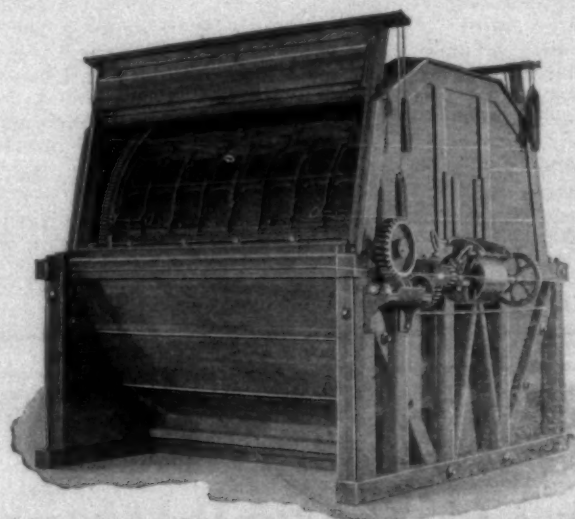
Details and estimates gladly furnished

## SALEM IRON WORKS

315 Liberty Street

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

## DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

## Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

# Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

## Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



# The Duty of America to Its Export Trade

Address of George Edmund Smith, President, American Manufacturers' Export Association, before Dayton Rotary Club.

Today the business man of the United States is on the crest of a tidal wave of prosperity. The people of the United States are making more money than they ever made before and they are spending it here in America. The nation is piling up a colossal debt in order to purchase the products of American factories. Millions of men have been called into the army and navy, and by that act have assured employment for those who stay at home. In the last three years there has been a steady stream of gold into the nation from abroad until this nation's credit balance, which in 1914 amounted to \$324,000,000, has increased more than tenfold to the stupendous sum of \$3,250,000,000. We have more gold today in the United States than was ever held by any nation since the beginning of civilization.

To meet the demand upon American factories, both in munitions of war and in staples which heretofore have been manufactured abroad, there has been an enormous expansion of American plants. New buildings have been erected, new machinery has been bought and put in place, and capital has been heavily invested in these extended plants. Much of this capital invested has been written off, and more will be written off by war profits. But it must be remembered that our economic life has already adjusted it-

self to these new conditions, and the capital involved is only one phase of the problem presented by these extended plants.

For the ten years preceding the European war the domestic trade of the United States increased at a rate of approximately one billion and a half a year. During the same years America's foreign trade increased at the rate of approximately \$250,000,000 a year. A comparison of this natural increase with the sudden increase brought about by the war gives us food for thought. During the past year the increase in the domestic trade of the United States was \$18,300,000,000, or more than 12 times the natural yearly increase before the war. Similarly the increase in our foreign trade during the three years of the war has been at the rate of \$1,700,000,000 a year, or nearly seven times the former rate.

When peace comes, as come it must, it will bring with it a readjustment which we must prepare to face with wisdom and courage.

The domestic markets of America after that readjustment will be opened once more to foreign manufacturers; the world trade, which now invites us, will afford the warring nations of Europe the opportunity to rebuild their fortunes. At home and abroad, the American business man will find himself en-

gaged in a competition more energetic than he has ever known before.

There is a way, a clear way and a straight way, for the United States to avoid the economic dangers of tomorrow. The loss of markets, which we can now foresee, may be counterbalanced by the creation of new markets. The future prosperity of the nation may be assured by seizing the present opportunity to create new and permanent markets for American goods in every quarter of the globe.

With the rest of the world sharing our domestic markets with us after the war, we must arrange to share foreign markets with the rest of the world. We must make ready now to put American products into Europe, Asia and South America, wherever the demand for our products exists or can be created.

To discuss the desirability of such a course is, I feel academic. The big question is the possibility of accomplishing this result.

The rest of the world is preparing for world-wide competition after the war. Pushed by the goad of stern necessity, the people and the government of every warring country are now maturing plans to recoup their fearful losses by entering into foreign trade as they never did before. No one expects that they will be able to start the wheels go-

ing the moment peace is restored, but for self-preservation they cannot delay in inaugurating some broad plan of world trade.

In England the various industries are beginning to organize for export under the stimulation of the British Board of Trade, which roughly corresponds with our own Department of Commerce. Practically every industry has been carefully investigated by committees, appointed through the Board of Trade, and recommendations have been made as to the precise form in which each separate industry should combine for overseas trade.

Quite apart from the governmentally inspired organization is the proposed British Manufacturers Corporation, which has already been provisionally organized. This corporation is to consist of approximately 1,000 manufacturers, banded together for the general benefit of British foreign trade. The subscription, or dues, in this corporation is to be \$1,000 a year, which will provide a fund of \$1,000,000 annually. The object of this corporation is to represent the British manufacturers through an agent in every principal city of the world. This agent is to transmit all manner of information to British manufacturers and co-operate, in his particular

(Continued on Page 16.)

## Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

Worcester, Mass.

Providence, R. I. Philadelphia, Pa. Paterson, N. J.

FROM THE FACTORY OF THIS COMPANY

COME THE MOST ADVANCED MACHINERY

FOR PRODUCING WOVEN FABRICS

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES—ALEXANDER & GARSED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**Textile Exhibitors Elect Directors.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Textile Exhibitors' Association, Inc., was held in Boston recently and the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year:

E. F. Hathaway, American Drawing Machine Co.; Geo. P. Erhard, the Stafford Co.; Lewis E. Tracy, Lewis E. Tracy Co.; P. M. Reynolds, Scott & Williams, Inc.; F. J. Hale, Saco-Lowell Shops; L. M. Keeler, Whitin Machine Works; E. E. Howard, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; Chas. A. Chase, General Electric Co.; Chester I. Campbell, treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors the following officers were elected: resident, E. F. Hathaway; vice president, F. J. Hale; secretary, Chester I. Campbell.

**Brazilian Textile Exposition in Buenos Aires.**

The exposition of textiles manufactured in Brazil (reference to which was made in Commerce Reports for April 2) was opened in Buenos Aires on May 10, 1918, and will remain open for 30 days. The exhibits are installed in a large hall on Calle Florida, the principal business street of Buenos Aires, and have attracted considerable interest among the merchants of Argentina. More than 2,000 samples of various grades of cotton and woolen goods, flannels, zephyrs, gingham, laces, handkerchiefs, stockings, underwear, shirts, and other articles manufactured from cotton silk, wool, and jute are shown. A complete catalogue of all the samples, with prices, together with lists of textile mills in Brazil and interesting data regarding the industry in that country was distributed to visitors.

The exposition was organized under the auspices of the Centro Industrial of Rio de Janeiro, and as the result of studies made by that organization to extend the export of Brazilian textile goods to neighboring countries in South America. According to statements that were made at the opening of the exposition, Brazil now has a superproduction of textile goods, and it is very important for the manufacturers in these lines to find new markets for the sale of their products.

According to the Brazilian statistics that were prepared for this exposition, there are now 240 textile factories in Brazil, as compared with 110 in 1905. In the latter year there were 734,928 spindles and 26,420 looms, while at present there are in operation 1,512,626 spindles and 51,134 looms. The production in 1905 was 240,181 meters, and in 1915, 450,000,000 meters.—Commerce Reports.

**Instead.**

He had gone with his girl to the minister's house to be married. After the ceremony he took the minister aside and said: "I am awfully sorry that I have no money to pay you a fee, sir. But I'll do even better by you if you'll take me down cellar. I'll show you how to fix your gas meter so it won't register."

**The Reason.**

It seemed that when Rastus and Sam died they took different routes; so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus up on the phone.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down thar?"

"Oh, boy! Dis here am some place," replied Rastus. "All we has to do is to wear a red suit wid horns, an' ebery now an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no more dan two hours out ob de twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you up yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to git up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' an' gathah in de stars; den we has to haul in de moon and hang out de sun. Den we has ter roll de clouds aroun' all day long."

"But, Sam, how come if y' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell de truf, Rastus, we's kin' o' short on help up here."

**Essay on Pants.**

Pants are made for men and not for women. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man, that makes a pair of pants. Pants are like molasses; they are thinner in hot weather than in cold weather. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us that when men wear pants it is plural, and when they don't wear pants it is singular. If you want to make the pants last, make the coat first.

**THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY**

Manufacturers

Atlanta, Ga.

**MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.**

Write for prices and free samples

THE "STANDARD"

**BALING PRESS**

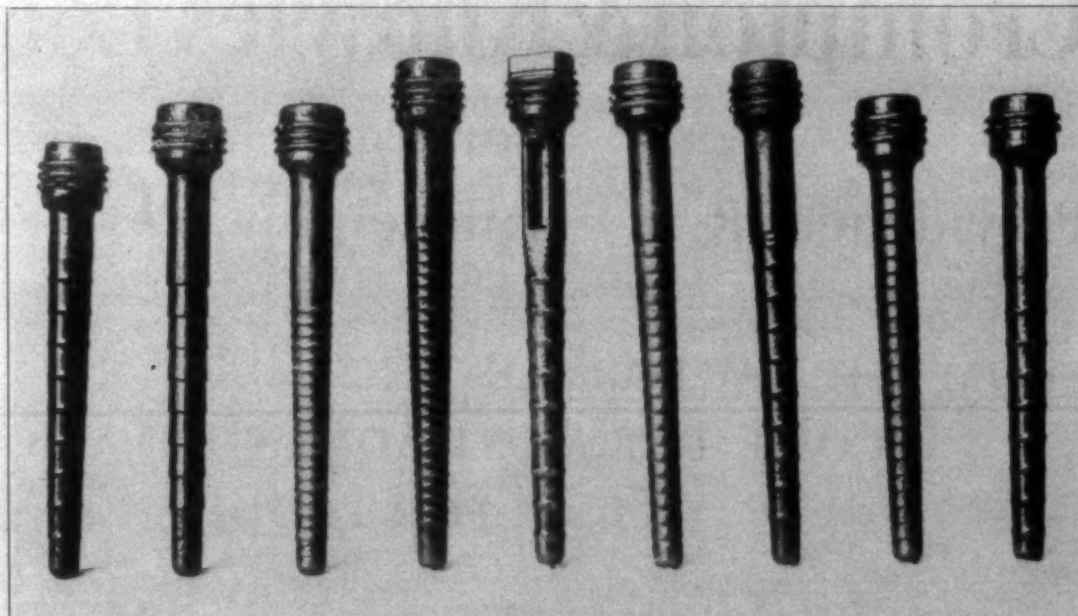
FOR

**COTTON MILLS**

AS MADE BY

**Boomer & Boschert Press Company**No. 104 WEST WATER ST.,  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Send for Catalog.

**The "UTSMAN" Will Clean Any of These  
SEND SAMPLE OF YOURS**

Write for Catalog and Full Information

**THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY**

INCORPORATED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



### To Stimulate the Brazilian Cotton Industry.

By decree No. 12,981, of April 24, 1918, the President of Brazil has authorized the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce to enter into negotiations with Trajano Saboia Viriate de Medeiros for the erection of various establishments for the treatment of cotton and its by-products in the States of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, and Maranhao.

The object clauses of this decree provide that although climatically and in other ways Brazil affords every advantage for the cultivation of cotton, the industry has not advanced in the same proportion as in Egypt and in the United States, due to the encouragement given to the industry by these latter Governments; that the United States is at present the largest world producer of cotton; that the crop from Texas alone has a greater value than the entire exports of Brazilian agricultural products, including coffee, and that the northern States of Brazil with a population equal to that of Texas and having a greater area than the State mentioned and could very easily increase their production if proper methods were employed; that the price of cotton is constantly rising and that to-day the Brazilian textile factories, numbering more than 200, with a capital of more than 260,900,000 milreis (about \$65,250,000 American currency), employ 60,000 tons of domestic cotton or three-fourths of the average annual production of the country; that this industry is capable of greater expansion because in spite of the excellent quality of domestic textiles, even in 1913 the importation of foreign cotton goods amounted to 13,170 tons, valued at 58,715,320 milreis (about \$14,628,830); that at the last cotton congress held in this city, among the conclusions arrived at it was decided that experimental stations are necessary, and that proper installations for the treating and baling of cotton in the several States, and more careful selection of the seeds and the use of modern machinery would stimulate the industry; that a commission was named by that congress to combat the pink bollworm, which is causing great damage to the cotton crops in the northern Brazilian States, and that cotton, besides its use for textiles, has recently developed many by-products which are especially being employed in the United States, such as cottonseed oil to replace olive oil, which is now being imported into Brazil to the extent of 5,000,000 milreis (about \$1,250,000) per annum.

The favors granted to the concessionaire in this decree do not imply the denial of similar favors to other persons who are in a position to carry out such terms and who may ask such favors from the Federal Government, for the establishment of mills for the treating and baling of cotton, the industrial application of its by-products, and the establishment of experimental stations at convenient points in the republic.—Commerce Reports.

### Buying Quill Cleaning Machines.

E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C., Southern agent of the Terrell Machine Company, says there is a great deal of interest and a number of orders being taken for the "Utman" quill cleaning machine.

He reports having received the fourth order from: Eagle-Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.; second repeat order from Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; second repeat order from Graniteville Manufacturing Company, Graniteville, S. C.

With one machine among many others for Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Griffin Mfg. Co., Rushton Mills, Griffin, Ga.; Fairfax Cotton Mills, Fairfax, Ala.; Pell City Mfg. Co., Pell City, Ala.; Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala.; Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala.; Newberry Cotton Mills, Mollohon Mills, Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C.; Woodside Mills, Brandon Mills, American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.; Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.; Pacolet, Beaumont, Drayton, Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.; Hillsboro Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, Texas; Corsicana Mills, Corsicana, Texas.

### Testing Uncle's Faith.

"We'd have more prayers answered," said Bishop Hoss, of Muskegee, "if we had more faith.

"Too many of us are like Willie. Willie, on a visit to his uncle's in the country, admired a fine colt.

"Uncle, give me that colt, will you?" he asked.

"Why, no, Willie," said his uncle. "That's a very valuable colt, and I couldn't afford to give him to you. Do you want a colt so very badly?"

"I'd rather have a colt than anything else in the world," said Willie.

"Then," said his uncle, "I'll tell you what you ought to do. Since you want a colt that much, you ought to pray for one. When I want a thing I always pray for it, and it is sure to come to me."

"Is that so, uncle?" said Willie, eagerly. "Won't you please give me this colt, then, and pray for one for yourself?"—Ex.

### The Helpful Bell Boy.

For four consecutive nights the hotel man had watched his fair, timid guest fill her pitcher at the water cooler. "Madam," he said on the fifth night, "if you would ring this would be done for you."

"But where is my bell?" asked the lady.

"The bell is beside your bed," replied the proprietor.

"That the bell!" she exclaimed.

"Why, the boy told me that was the fire alarm, and that I was not to touch it on any account!"

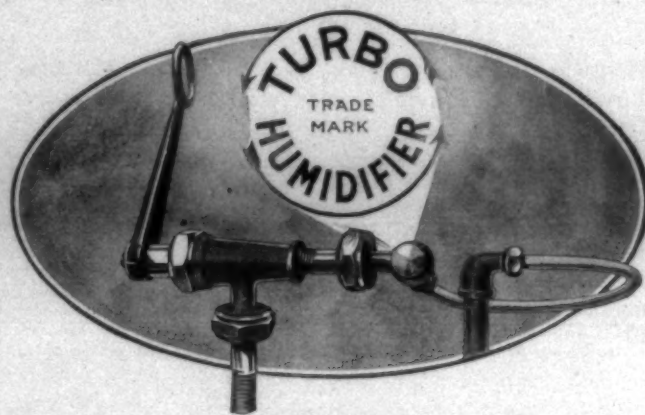
### He Was Convinced.

An orthodox churchman objected to wiping the dishes after each meal. He insisted that it was not a man's job.

His wife quoted the following Scripture: "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down."

The man is still wiping dishes.

## A Simple Experiment that May Help You Reduce the Cost of Production



It's hard for some folks to understand how and why Turbo Humidifiers can reduce the cost of production. Are you one of them? Then for your own benefit make this simple experiment.

Take a piece of yarn. Cut it in half. Wet one. Let the other remain dry. Take the dry piece and attach one end to the hook of an ordinary spring balance. While you pull on the other end, have someone note the "weight" at which the yarn breaks.

Repeat the operation with the wet piece and notice the difference in the readings. Of course, the wet piece is the stronger.

By exactly the same principle, Turbo Humidifiers reduce the number of breakages of the yarn in process. Although this is only one of the advantages of the Turbo, it may help you understand why this Humidifier can and does increase production as much as 3% or even 5%.

Simple, isn't it? Then why not have our Engineers call and submit an estimate of cost for YOUR plant! Your letter will start the ball rolling.

## The G. M. Parks Company

### Fitchburg, Mass.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager Southern Office, Charlotte, N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| One year, payable in advance.....    | \$1.50 |
| Other countries in Postal Union..... | 3.00   |
| Single Copies.....                   | .10    |

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918

### New Directory.

The July 1st, 1918, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills is now in course of preparation, but will not be issued before July 15th.

Our managing editor always gives his personal attention to the Directory in order to insure its accuracy and the fact that he was obliged to be absent during the last two weeks in June made it necessary to postpone date of publication.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills has had a remarkable growth in popularity and is now carried by practically every traveling man who covers the textile industry of the South.

The chief cause of its popularity has been its accuracy, for it has always proved to be far more accurate than other textile directories.

Its size and the convenient arrangement of the data are also features that appeal to its users for actual tests have shown that it requires only half the time to get any desired information from Clark's Directory as from other textile directories.

The July 1st, 1918, edition will be ready on July 15th and those who desire copies can have them mailed on that date.

### Another Crisis.

There have been many periods in the present war when affairs appeared to be at a crisis, but there has probably been no time that presented a situation such as confronts the world today.

There are many conditions that may swing for or against the Allies and may shape the future history of the world. Germany has made three drives this spring in Flanders and France and in each drive has pushed back the line of the Allies and gained considerable ground. And a great deal hangs upon their next drive.

Should the Germans make their drive towards the ports and succeed they would put America and England at a great disadvantage, whereas should they strike for Amiens and succeed they would at least partially separate the English and French armies. Should the drive be made towards Paris and succeed it would bring that city with all its arms and ammunition plants in range of the German big guns and it might be destroyed.

The success of the Germans in France this spring was undoubtedly due to the two million men that they were able to bring from the Russian front, and Germany real-

izes that she must win before the American army gets fully into the field.

Just at this time when the greatest of all drives is imminent comes rumors of the overthrow of the Bolsheviks in Russia and organization of an army opposed to Germany.

Even should such an army not be a great fighting force it will compel Germany to return a portion of its army to the Russian front, because any growth of opposition or the stabilization of any antagonistic government in Russia would keep Germany from harvesting the grain crops of Ukraine and mean an increase of hunger in both Germany and Austria.

The shortening of the bread ration has already caused many strikes in Germany and Austria and the public have only been appeased by the promise of full supplies from Ukraine and other parts of Russia.

To hold the full army in France and attempt a military success or to save the needed food supplies from Russia is the problem before the German leaders and either decision may spell disaster.

The defeat of the Austrian army by the Italians has increased the unrest in Austria and made the people of that country more anxious for peace.

While the central powers are facing these problems the summer is passing and the inactive period of winter is growing closer, which is in favor of the Allies.

In the meantime the American army is flowing into France and rapidly becoming experienced.

The production of war materials by the United States has now reached a production basis and is being turned out upon a scale never before equalled in the world's history. Airplanes by the thousands have been sent to France and it is said that by October 1st the Allies will have far more machines than they can use.

Letters taken from recent German prisoners show that the Allied aviators have already increased to such an extent as to make life almost un-

bearable in the trenches and camps near the front.

Germany faces the greatest problem in her history for she is committed to another drive on the western front and knows that every day's delay is against the success of such an effort.

Let no one dream of peace because there will be no peace until the German military power is broken, but the tide of war seems to be turning towards the Allies and the present crisis should result in starting Germany on the road towards ultimate defeat.

The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering offers four year courses in agriculture, agricultural chemistry, chemical engineering, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and textile industry. These courses are of that form of education which while training the mind to think teaches the hand to do.

### Two Child Labor Bills in.

Washington.—Two bills to meet Constitutional objections to the Child Labor bill, declared void, were introduced by Senator Pomerene of Ohio. One proposes special Federal taxation of articles made by child labor, and the other would restrict interstate shipment of merchandise made by such labor in the same manner that liquor shipments are controlled by the Webb-Kenyon law.

A motion by Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, who opposed the child-labor legislation, to refer the taxing bill to his committee, was defeated, 42 to 41.

### New Scotch Cloth Invented.

A new cloth has been patented by a Scotch firm of woollen manufacturers. This cloth is a combination of cotton and worsted yarn. The following is a description of the method of combining the two yarns. The superior yarn is used to form the back and face surfaces of the cloth, and the cheaper quality is interwoven in and between the better class yarn in such a manner that the inferior warp and weft are practically hidden from sight and touch.

It is said the fabric appears and handles like a cloth composed entirely of worsted yarns and possesses the warmth and smart appearance of worsteds.

### OUR PLEDGE

After hearing the discussion at the Southern Textile Association meeting of the stringency of the labor situation we gave the following pledge:

**DURING THE PRESENT LABOR STRINGENCY  
WE WILL REFUSE TO PUBLISH ANY FURTHER  
ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING OPERATIVES.**



## Personal News

Henry S. Cleghorn has resigned as spinning overseer at Fulton Bag Mills No. 2.

Charles Foster has accepted position as superintendent of Toccoa (Ga.) Mills.

Lee Hughes has accepted position as superintendent of Katrine Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, S. C.

Wm. T. Hogan has resigned as overseer of winding at Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

L. S. Chandler, from Fork Shoals, S. C., becomes superintendent of Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

C. B. Gunn has resigned as superintendent of Toccoa (Ga.) Mills and accepted similar position at the Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. English has accepted position as overseer of spinning and twisting at Millen (Ga.) Mills.

Ralph Thompson is now overseer of winding at C. M. Plowman Company Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

J. P. Dillard, formerly of Lando, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at Thomson, Ga.

C. A. Parker has resigned as overseer of carding at C. M. Plowman Company Mills, Lawrenceville, Ga.

E. W. Edwards, formerly of Ramseur, N. C., is now superintendent of Jackson Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Luther Calhoun has accepted position as spinning overseer at C. M. Plowman Company, Lawrenceville, Ga.

J. M. Talbirt moves from Danville, Va., to accept position of overseer of spinning at Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C.

T. L. Lawson, from Wilson, N. C., is now chief engineer and master mechanic for the Millen (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Charles Hatley has taken position of second hand in the sewing department of Cannon Bleachery, Concord, N. C.

W. P. Newton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Jackson Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C.

R. A. McGinnis, of Wilmington, N. C., has accepted position of night carder at Franklin Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. J. Bates, formerly of Buffalo, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Washington Mills, Fries, Va.

R. H. Brogg has been promoted from second hand in carding to night overseer in the Huntsville (Ala.) Knitting Mills.

J. L. Hinson of Hamer, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in lapper room of Bladenboro Cotton Mill, Bladenboro, N. C.

H. B. Williams, from Porterdale, Ga., has accepted position of night overseer of twisting and spinning at Fairfax (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

W. C. Humphrey, from Neuse, N. C., has accepted position of chief engineer and master mechanic at Wilson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Hooks, former overseer spinning at Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now overseer spinning at Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

H. G. Reynolds has been promoted from night to day overseer of spinning for the Huntsville Knitting Mills, West Huntsville, Ala.

T. A. Cochran, formerly night carder at Huntsville Knitting Mills, West Huntsville, Ala., is now running the carding in day time.

John P. Ellam, 76 years of age, who for many years was manager of the Grahampton (Ky.) Cotton Mills of the McCord Company, of Louisville, Ky., died recently at his home in Louisville. Mr. Ellam was a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1842. He came to America at the age of 21 years and settled at Grahampton, Ky., where he managed the cotton mills for 25 years.

### FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

Albany Grease has given a lubrication service of great efficiency and high economy in textile mills. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in the mill from the main bearing of the engine in the power plant to the last bearing on the last run of line shafting. Write for samples.

**ALBANY LUBRICATING CO**

708-10 Washington St., New York



P. D. Bullard of Richmond Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., has accepted the position of spinner and winder at Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

J. J. Montague of Charlotte, N. C., has resigned as Southern representative for the Chapman Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Mass.

F. A. Smith of Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., is head card grinder at Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.

John R. Steele, from Revolution Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ramseur, N. C.

W. O. Tallent, from Crawfordsville, Ga., has accepted position as superintendent of the new Adams Duck Mill under construction at Macon, Ga.

P. W. Pollard, formerly overseer of spinning at Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mill, has accepted a similar position at Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

P. C. Killespie has changed from second hand in weave room at Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to same position in Tallassee (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

Robert A. Morgan, for the past two years manager of the Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has been promoted to the position of superintendent, but will also retain his duties as manager.

E. E. Child has been elected president of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co., of Whitmire, S. C., succeeding Alexander Long. Mr. Long resigned in order to devote more time to the management of the Baldwin Cotton Mills.

Harry Drake, recently at Cleveland, Tenn., has accepted the position of overseer of dyeing and finishing at the Litchfield (Minn.) Woolen Mills.

I. W. Ward of Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., is second hand in No. 2 card room, Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C.

Rush Dickson, who has been connected with the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., has resigned his position to enter the army. He will go to Camp Jackson, Columbia.

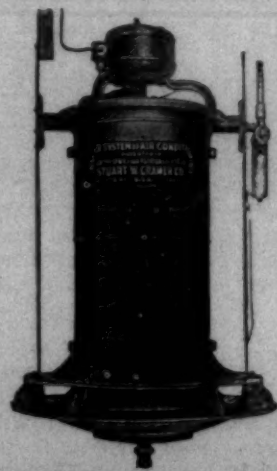
J. M. Cannon will give up the position as superintendent at Fountain Inn, S. C., and devote his entire time as superintendent of the Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. H. Long, who has been assistant superintendent at Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, is now overseer of carding at McGee Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

Walter W. Gayle, who was selling agent at Greenville, S. C., for the Saco-Lowell Co., has gone to the supply and equipment division, cotton goods department, in Washington.

Eugene E. Caldwell, who has been living in Newport, Tenn., for several years, has returned to his old home at Concord, N. C., and accepted a position with the Franklin Cotton Mill.

John W. Long, who was reported as accepting the position as superintendent at Linden Manufacturing Company, Davidson, N. C., has decided to remain with the Delburg Cotton Mill, Davidson, N. C. The Linden Manufacturing Company is retaining J. P. Hartsoe as superintendent.



## Cramer System of Air Conditioning

With or Without Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

MODERATE IN COST--CHEAP TO OPERATE--YIELDS BIG RETURNS

## STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Chesnee, S. C.**—A new company is to be formed here for the manufacture of cotton yarns, it is reported. The capital stock is to be \$150,000, subscribed entirely by residents of Chesnee.

**Alabama City, Ala.**—It is reported that the Dwight Manufacturing Co. is planning the erection of a two-story machine shop, 50x60 feet, that will be used for the repair of mill machinery, etc.

**Monroe, Ga.**—In addition to the installation of new machinery at the Walton Cotton Mill, which has been noted in these columns, the plant is being changed from steam to electric drive.

**Elizabeth City, N. C.**—The Standard Manufacturing Company, of Elizabeth City, has been chartered for the manufacture of hosiery and other textile products. The capital is \$25,000 authorized and \$12,000 subscribed by D. Van Horn and others.

**Winston-Salem, N. C.**—The Bahnson Humidifier Company, of Winston-Salem, is chartered with \$100,000 capital authorized and \$600 subscribed by F. F. Bahnson, E. R. McCrackin, and B. L. Walker for the manufacture and installation of a new humidifying machine for buildings.

**Wilson, N. C.**—Plans are being prepared by the Wilson Cotton Mills for a modern community building which will be erected this summer. The tenements are also to be torn down and replaced with modern structures. Sanitary drinking fountains are to be installed in every department of the mill.

**Clinton, Tenn.**—The Magnet Knitting Mills of Clinton, Tenn., have increased their capital stock to \$200,000.00, all of which is paid in. The new mill at Coal Creek will be a branch of the Magnet Knitting Mills, Clinton, Tenn., and it will be known as plant No. 2. All the buying and selling will be handled through the main mill at Clinton as well as the dyeing and finishing. The mill at Coal Creek will be operated as a grey mill, with an initial equipment of about one hundred knitting machines and will be operated by its own steam power plant. Contract has been let, and all materials, machines and equipment complete is purchased. Construction started last week. The main building will be about 150x50 feet, mill construction. Separate power plant 50x50 feet.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—W. C. Wilkinson of Charlotte and A. G. Myers of Gastonia have purchased the interest of Col. C. B. Armstrong of Gastonia in the Elizabeth Cotton Mill of Charlotte, N. C. While the consid-

eration was not announced, it will amount to several thousand dollars and is considered an important cotton mill deal. As a result of the deal, Mr. Wilkinson becomes president of the mill to succeed Colonel Armstrong. Mr. Myers becomes vice president, and L. H. Wilkinson has been made secretary and treasurer and general manager. The board of directors are the three officers. Formerly Colonel Armstrong was president, Mr. Myers, secretary, and L. H. Wilkinson, assistant secretary.

The Elizabeth Mill has been in operation about 13 years. It has 12,000 spindles and makes fine combed yarns.

## To Operate Cannery.

The management of the Laurens Cotton Mill has moved the frame building formerly used as a drug store on Fleming street to a lot adjoining the mill building and will install canning machinery immediately for the use of the operatives and others who may desire to take advantage of it. The canning outfit is for the use of the operatives, primarily, but Mr. Smith stated that he thought that other people could be accommodated to a considerable extent.—Laurens (S. C.) Advertiser.

## War Savings Rally at the Broad River Mills.

The Gaffney (S. C.) Ledger carried the following report of the War Savings Rally at Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.:

On last Thursday evening, Mr. R. E. Cline, manager of the Broad River Mills, gave a patriotic talk to the people of the Broad River Mills. Mr. Cline is much interested in the movement of our government. He stated that the employees of Broad River Mills must not buy less than \$4,000 worth of War Savings Stamps, to "go over the top." He stated that he would take \$1,000 himself and \$1,000 for Broad River Mills Company, which would leave a total of \$2,000, which must be raised by the employees. To help the employees raise this amount, Mr. Cline stated that the mill would put the first thrift stamp on each book, and then when the person holding the book had put on fourteen stamps the mill would put on the last one, exchange it for a War Savings Stamp, in other words a \$5.00 War Savings Stamp would cost any employee of the mill only \$3.50. Every man, woman, and child on the pay roll took at least one book with the exception of one young gentleman who found it so unpleasant for him that he left town. We therefore are 100 per cent Americans at the Broad River Mills, and by referring to the total of subscription list you will note that we went "over the top."

Mr. Cline said that it was well enough for us to wave at our soldier boys as they pass through and wish them well, but unless we were willing to lend our money to this righteous cause to aid those boys who are sacrificing their precious lives they would suffer. We made up our minds to "go over the top" because it was our duty. Surely we can sacrifice dollars when our Heavenly Father sacrificed his only beloved son for the cause of a sinful world. Today the same divine voice is heard in countless sorrowing homes. Take now thy son, thine only beloved son, and offer him to me as a sacrifice. Give up his strength, his might, in the sacred cause of righteousness, and faiths are being tested, as was the patriarch Abraham on Mount Moriah. Since the war began a father said with trembling voice, as he pointed to a young man clad in khaki, "He's my only son. I never knew the meaning before of 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son.' I know now." In free war days we readily pronounced judgment upon our young people as being absorbed in sport and pleasure. Our good ladies have also shown their patriotism by placing a beautiful service flag in the entrance of our mill with 43 stars, which represents our 43 boys who have gone to the front, one of whom is almost blotted out with golden memories of our dear friend, Mr. Amos Mullinax, who gave his precious life in an honored uniform.

## E. S. DRAPER

### Landscape Architect and City Planner

506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

## LAMINAR ROVING CANS

### HAVE MADE GOOD ON MERIT

That's the reason for their widespread preference. Laminar Cans are made of VOL-COT Fibre—the hard, wear-resisting material that has made these serviceable cans standard for more than a quarter century. Bottoms are even; sliver coils uniformly. The inside is smooth—nothing can catch—contents easily emptied, no splinters in yarn.

Made in many styles, both seamless and riveted, with variety as to size, finish and weight of fibre.

Full particulars, with samples of material, illustrations of our standard cans, etc., upon request. Write today.

### American Vulcanized Fibre Co.



Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers  
New England Dept.  
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.  
C. C. Bell, Vice President  
Res. Manager  
Head Office and Factories,  
Wilmington, Del.



## United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and  
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

## SULPHUR COLORS

Acid Colors  
Direct Colors  
Basic Colors

Turkey Red Oil  
U. C. Tallow, 98% fats  
U. S. Special Size

Hosiery Softener

Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting,  
Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

Write for Samples and Quotations

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



Program of North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Convention, Asheville, N. C., July 5 and 6.

Friday, July 5—Morning Session  
10:00 A. M.

Registration of Members and Guests is requested.

Opening Prayer—Willis G. Clark, D.D., Rector Trinity Church, Asheville, N. C.

Welcome—Hon. D. Hiden Ramsey, Commissioner of Public Safety, Asheville, N. C.

Response—Arthur M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.

President's Report—Jno. L. Patterson, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Address—Hon. W. M. Hendren, Winston-Salem, N. C.

"Legal Aspects Concerning Federal Child Labor Legislation."

Address—Mr. L. A. Snead, Former Assistant to U. S. Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C.

"The Coal Situation."

Open Discussions.  
Adjournment.

Friday Afternoon Session—3: P. M.

Address—Judge Jeter C. Pritchard—A patriotic subject.

Open Discussions.  
Adjournment.

Saturday, July 6—Morning Session  
10:00 A. M.

Address—Hon. T. W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina.

Address—Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

"Proper Educational Facilities and Systems for Cotton Mill Communities."

Executive Session.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer  
Report of Standing Committees.

Report of Special Committees.

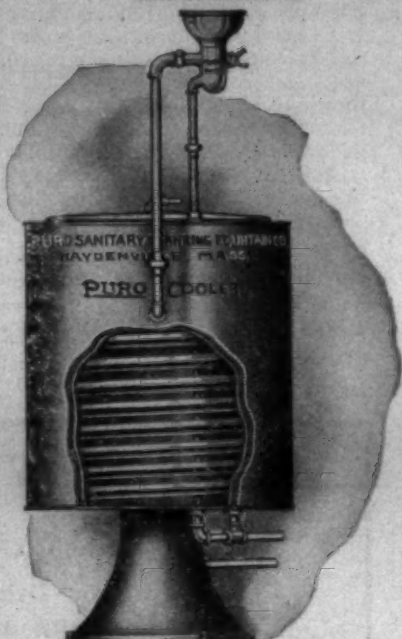
Election of Officers.

Unfinished Business.

Miscellaneous Business.

Adjournment.

## PURO COOLER



### THE PERFECTION IN ICE COOLING TANKS

40 Ft. Coil Pipe, Capacity 50 lbs. Ice for ten hours a day insures an even cool drink for that length of time.

Locking Cover with Rubber Gasket

AIR TIGHT TANK—NO WASTE

and Cannot be Used for a Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely Sanitary Drinking Fountain

### IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,  
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent  
E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C.

## "LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for newest catalog.

**Leatheroid Sales Co.**

1824 Filbert Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sole Agents for the  
**ROGERS FIBRE CO.**  
Successors to  
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

Engineer for Several Mills.

Arthur E. Holman has resigned his position with the Southern Public Utilities Company, of Anderson, S. C., and has been appointed engineer and motive power adviser for the Gossett group of mills, which consist of the Riverside, Toxaway and Brogan Mills at Anderson, S. C., the Williamston (S. C.) Cotton Mills, the Calhoun (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and the Pendleton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

### Great Falls Mill 100 Per Cent Efficient.

Mr. W. B. Gore, chairman of the war savings committee of Richmond county, reports that the 250 operatives of the Great Falls Mill pledged the sum of \$10,000 to the war-savings campaign. Every operative signed the pledge for some amount which makes this mill 100 per cent efficient in its service to the war-savings campaign.

### Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C.

G. D. Barlow.....Gen'l Supt.  
J. L. Sarvis.....Asst. Supt.  
W. C. Arnett.....Carder  
J. C. Byrd....Spinning and Winding  
A. N. Jackson.....Master Mechanic

### Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

G. D. Barlow.....Gen'l Supt.  
L. C. Lovell.....Asst. Supt.  
J. R. Jones.....Carder  
P. D. Bullard.....Spin. and Wind.  
B. F. Faircloth....Master Mechanic

### MORSE SILENT CHAINS

Efficient—Durable

**Morse Chain Company**  
ITHACA, N. Y.

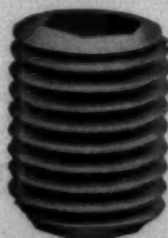
Southern Agent  
Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

## He Maims as Many Men as the Kaiser—

Old fashioned set screws have no place in the modern shop. Throw these little devils out of your plant.



## Allen Safety Set Screws Make Shops Safe for the Workers



They have no projecting heads and are flush with the surface when screwed into place. They put an end to all troubles of broken heads and drilling or chipping out mushroomed screws.

"Allen" Screws are made from high test steel bars. All sizes from 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. furnished.

We'll gladly send you free samples which you can put to any strength test you want—the test will convince you that while you may have seen screws that looked like Allen Screws, you have never seen any with their strength and pressure resisting qualities.

Write for Circular No. 10 and free samples.

**The Allen Mfg. Co., 135 Sheldon St., Hartford, Conn.**  
People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 173 Princess St., Manchester, Eng.

## DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to

WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

**Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles**

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting  
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of

Hand Threading and Woolen  
Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins  
and all kinds of Bobbins and  
Spools with Brass or Tin  
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

LEFT HAND

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## The Duty of America to Its Export Trade.

(Continued from Page 9.)

eld, with the private agents of each British firm.

In addition to these two organizations, is the British Trade Corporation, authorized by Royal Charter in 1917, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000. Under the charter of this corporation, it is to act as agent for the government, or for any British banker, merchant or shipper.

So much for private British enterprise. The activity of the British Government along the same lines is no less sweeping. The Board of Trade has been reorganized, with a particular eye to developing foreign commerce. The Department of Overseas Trade has been added to the Government which comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade, and the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has its own Parliamentary Secretary and is headed by an official, appointed jointly by the Board of Trade and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In addition to the Department of Overseas Trade, a Ministry of Reconstruction has been established, one of whose chief functions is to have charge of commerce after the war. The Minister now has in hand plans to reconvert 5,000 British factories at present making munitions, to direct a resumption of normal commerce and to centralize the activities of the entire Government in hastening the resumption of British foreign trade.

From the fragmentary information available, it is apparent that Germany is already making desperate preparations to regain the place in world trade, which she occupied before the war.

The cartels or trade associations through which Germany built up her foreign trade have been maintained.

The proposal has been made that all these associations for foreign trade shall be consolidated into one central foreign trade institution with branches in all export centers.

The German chemical industry has been more closely united than even before, and the German Steel Syndicate has worked out plans for the consolidation of all the iron and

steel industries of Germany.

In fact, Germany has gone so far along this line that protests have been heard in many quarters against the practical elimination of all individual effort.

More than one million tons of marine shipping have been booked by German shipbuilding concerns during the war. Subsidies are to be continued and the routing and loading of all German vessels are to be placed under the absolute control of the German Government.

The Imperial Industry of Economics was created in April 1st, 1917, to bring together all Germany's social and economic problems under one head, for what is known in Germany as the "transitional" period after the war.

In seeking new markets for American goods we shall have an abundance of competition. But if we recognize the opportunity that now is ours, if we take advantage of the possible that now open before us, we can be in a position to defy this competition and to make America one of the foremost exporting countries of the world.

In the first place we have the money to finance our foreign operations. Today we are the world's senior creditor nation. In the second place, we have, in the Federal Reserve Act, a credit machinery which gives the American manufacturer the means of competing upon equal terms with the manufacturer of any other country. Finally, for the first time since the iron ships of Great Britain drove the American clipper fleet from the seas, we now have in great measure, and will certainly have within a very short time, a merchant marine, which can carry American products in American bottoms to the four corners of the globe. The rest is up to American salesmen, and with the equal opportunity that is now afforded him and with proper organization behind him the American salesman, as we know him, can walk away from any salesman in the world.

There is one other thought I would leave with you. To prosecute this war, we have built and are still building in Washington a great co-operative machinery. We have attempted to gather the best brains and initiative of the country for a common effort in winning the war.

When the war is over, the machine which has been constructed with so much labor, should not be permitted to disappear. What will have proved a tremendous engine of war, may well become a powerful instrument for the nation's peaceful progress. And I know no better use to which the nation may place the trained and co-ordinated instrument it now is shaping, than to employ it in assisting in the development of the nation's export trade.

With private manufacturers and governmental agencies working in patriotic harmony, the way should be easy. Where the nation's prosperity is at stake there is room for the united service of every American.

## Cautious.

Colonel Roosevelt was invited to a banquet at a certain hotel. The cloak room was presided over by an old negro who did not use hat checks, but depended entirely upon his memory.

After the dinner, Colonel Roosevelt went for his hat, which was given to him. He thought he would test the dandy, and asked him: "Are you sure that this is my hat?"

The dandy promptly replied: "I ain't sure that that's your hat, sir, but that's the hat you gave me."

## He Was the Last.

"Well, Bobby," said the happy accepted one, "did you know I was going to marry your sister?"

"Sure," said Bobby. "We all did."

## MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

LINKING WARPERS      BALLING WARPERS  
BALLING ATTACHMENTS      BEAMING WARPERS  
WARP SUPPLIES      BEAMERS  
WARP DYEING MACHINES

**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company**

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

## North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering

WEST RALEIGH

Conditions brought about by the world war should remove all doubt as to the value of technical education. Increase of production in all lines is the demand of the times. Let your son equip himself for useful, productive citizenship. Let him have an opportunity to multiply his efficiency in whatever industry he may engage.

State College offers four-year courses in Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Industry, Dyeing.

Military Training under U. S. Army officer. Unit of Reserve Officers' Training Corps. General government gives allowance to partly pay for uniforms. Juniors and Seniors receive pay amounting to over \$100.00 per year. Summer Camp at Plattsburgh, New York, this year attended by Juniors free of cost. Graduates who take R. O. T. C. course if called into the service are assured commissions.

Two hundred and forty scholarships yielding free tuition to needy boys.

Young Men's Christian Association building which cost \$40,000. Regular paid general secretary in charge.

Strong athletic teams.

Requirements for admission, 11 units—tenth grade work completed.

Numerous Short Courses.

For illustrated circulars, Catalogues and Entrance Blanks, write  
**E. B. OWEN, Registrar.**

## MAKE EVERY CAR OF COAL LAST LONGER

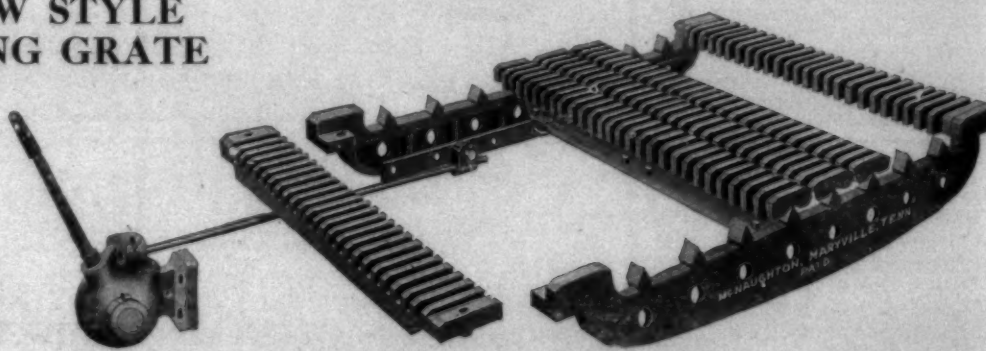
### McNAUGHTON NEW STYLE SECTIONAL SHAKING GRATE

is a Brilliant Labor and Fuel Saver

Manufactured by the concern having the largest and best equipped exclusive grate bar plant in America, built up by its method of giving results.

It saves coal because it gives better combustion and because the fireman just naturally does his work so much better and easier with the use of it.

**McNaughton Manufacturing Co.  
MARYVILLE, TENN.**



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN



### River Plate Markets for Brazilian Textiles.

The Government of Brazil is co-operating with manufacturers in an exposition of Brazilian textiles in the River Plate countries. Officials of the States of Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo have been working for months on a plan for placing before the people of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay an exhibition of the output of the textile mills of Brazil, with a view to acquiring substantial orders for these products now so difficult to obtain from the factories of the United States and Europe.

The Argentine-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires at the request of its representative in Rio de Janeiro arranged for the Brazilian exposition at the Jockey Club in Buenos Aires in April of this year. The exhibits consist chiefly of cotton, linen, jute, silk, and wool fabrics, and include lace, trimmings, embroideries, curtains, etc., together with samples of thread and floss for sewing and embroidery.

Among the exhibits is a map showing the location and production of 120 Brazilian factories that are represented by samples at the exposition. Films are shown by the manufacture of cotton in one of the largest mills.

La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, in a recent issue comments cordially on the initiative of the Brazilian manufacturers in presenting to the River Plate population the progress reached in the Brazilian textile industry, which had been largely unknown by Brazil's nearest neighbors.

The proximity of the Brazilian factories to the River Plate markets is the first consideration in their favor, particularly in the present dearth of ships, and Argentina regards with favor Brazil's hopes to supplant European competitors. As

an indication of the textile needs of Argentina La Presna quotes the following table of textile imports in the year 1916, the latest published statistics: Cotton, 36,712,825 pesos (\$35,427,876); silk, 5,849,451 pesos (\$5,644,720); wool, 8,685,360 pesos (\$8,381,372); other, 14,344,435 pesos (\$13,842,380); total 65,592,071 pesos (\$63,296,348).

The domestic production of textiles in Argentina at the present time amounts to less than 25 per cent of the total annual consumption. The industry is divided by La Presna into three classes, as follows: (1) The ginning of cotton and other vegetable fibers, the washing of wool, etc., which comprise 10.1 per cent of the whole textile industry; (2) the manufacture of fabrics of cotton, linen, and wool, of hats, ribbons, embroidery, cordage, thread, yarn, and printing cottons, representing 89.3 per cent; (3) the product of the hand looms, estimated at 0.3 per cent of the whole industry. The total annual domestic production is valued at 40,246,161 paper pesos (1 paper peso=42.1 cents at par).

This statement indicates the field open to Brazilian textile manufacturers. La Presna expresses the hope that no tariff barriers may be imposed to prevent the development of so satisfactory an arrangement as the importation by Argentina of needed textiles from Brazil.—Commerce Reports.

The pugnacious individual, who monopolized the only seat in the park, together with his Great Dane dog, attracted the attention of a dear old lady.

"Dear me," she said, "what a fine dog! Suppose he'll kill a rat?"

"I dunno about that," said the pugnacious person calmly, "but you can safely bet that he'd give a mouse a duce of a fright."

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1918.

Name of Mill.....

Town .....

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

## VARNISH FIGHTS OIL

WHILE the spinning frames run, oil works from the stands and cap bars into the ends of the leather rolls. Oil hardens and cracks the leather and the roll have to be recovered. You know what roll covering costs today. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH fights the oil by making the leather oil proof and also increasing its spinning qualities.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

## Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

## HERCULES SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes. Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt of order.

The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN] BRANCH

FIBRE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,

308 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.



## THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

### Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.



## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods market was very dull during the past week as everybody concerned seemed to be waiting for the government to fix the price basis.

To quote a commission man, the gray goods market was "absolutely dead." The demand was reported as negligible, and there were no offerings of any consequence. There were some small lots offered at less than the prevailing prices, but no interest was taken in these scattered instances.

In some centers, it is believed that a number of concerns are holding off and that as soon as the uncertainty regarding the future is eliminated, they will come into the market and buy heavily. There were a few mills and commission houses who were willing to take late business, but the majority were inclined to wait until next week before considering any offers. A sale was heard of 48-48, 38½-inch 7.15 yard goods for late shipment at 13½ cents. It was said that some have been offered through second hands for August at 13½ cents.

There still is much speculation as to what will be done with regard to fixing the price on fancies. In some centers of the market it is feared that the tendency will be to curtail further on the production of fancy construction. These men point out that they depend entirely upon the fancy constructions in order to remain in business and that if they were compelled to enter the field against the big corporations in the sale of staple cloths, they would be compelled to undergo unnecessary hardships. Some feel that they would not be able to remain in business at all under these conditions.

Government orders are coming along steadily in increasing volume and mill agents have been glad to see a lull in civilian demands. The steadiness of prices in second hands is taken in the trade to indicate a full call for all the goods now made and all that can be made for civilian purposes for some time to come.

Quotations are purely nominal. Last prices were: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 14 cents; 64x60s, 13½

cents; 38½-inch, 64x64s, 19 cents; brown sheetings, southern standards, 29 cents; denims, 2.20s, indigo, 37½ cents; tickings, 8 ounce, 45 cents; prints, 22 cents; staple ginghams, 22½ cents; dress ginghams, 27½ cents to 32½ cents.

### Big Cotton Crop Promised.

New York, June 30.—The prospects for a large cotton crop this year are unusually promising. Nearly 1,900 special reports of an average date, June 23, to The Journal of Commerce, give an acreage condition of 83.1 per cent, which has not been exceeded in ten years, except in 1911, when it was 85.9 per cent.

With average weather conditions from now to the end of the season, present conditions would indicate a yield of over fourteen and one-half million bales, including linters. Last month percentage condition was 81.2, showing a rise of 1.9 points for the month. This is the largest increase in 10 years with the exception of 1912 and 1911, when the increase was 5.6 and 2.1 points, respectively.

Present condition of 83.1 per cent compares with a 10-year average of 79.7 per cent. Last year condition was 74.7 per cent, in 1916 it was 78.6 per cent, in 1916 it was 79.7 per cent, in 1914 it was 78.6 per cent, and in 1913 it was 80.9 per cent. Exceptional favorable weather accounts almost entirely for the improved conditions.

### News to Her.

A traveling man one night found himself obliged to remain in a small town on account of a washout on the railroad, caused by a heavy rain which was still coming down in torrents. Entering the dining room of the little hotel, he said to the waitress: "This certainly looks like the flood!"

"The what?"

"The flood. You've read about the flood and the Ark landing on Mount Ararat, surely."

"Gee, mister," she returned, "I ain't seen a paper for three days."

## T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

## COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

## J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.

COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

## CHEMICALS AND OILS

SPECIAL OFFERING

QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT

FUSTIC EXTRACT

Direct and Sulphur Colors

Cotton Softeners

Chloride of Lime

Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.

1143 ST. JOHNS PLACE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LET US SEND YOU A TRIAL BARREL OF

## "Amalie" Soluble Tallow

THE PERFECT

Fatty Matter for Textile Size

USED BY

SOUTH'S LEADING COTTON MILLS  
Unsurpassed for Uniformity and Quality

Write for complete information

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Branches: Graham Boston Baltimore Philadelphia Los Angeles

Southwestern Distributors  
SONNEBORN BROS. Dallas San Antonio

# FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Refinery  
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY  
OF BALTIMORE  
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE  
NEWTON, N. C.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
ATLANTA  
BIRMINGHAM



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Trading in the cotton yarn market was practically suspended during the past week, few sales of consequence being made. Spinners, distributors and consumers were awaiting the announcement of the establishment of prices by the government.

Prices, in the meantime, continue normal on all grades and qualities of yarn. All selling prices are really determined by conditions peculiar to each individual sale, and distributors say they can get any price they want for any spot stock they may have on hand.

The prospects of yarn price fixing is making some dealers mighty anxious to sell their unsold yarns. One dealer sold 24-2 warps for 75 cents and those who cannot get the same make from spinners for less than 77 or 78 cents, talk about giving yarn away. One buyer remarked that after prices are fixed probably a good many will be sorry they did not give some yarn away. Some of the dealers are quite confident that there will not be any great reduction in prices as the result of price fixing, not if prices are fixed on the basis of what cloth is selling for at present.

Just at present, there is a scarcity of 20-2 warps and a dealer said he does not know a Southern mill that can make delivery of that number before September. A sale of 6s soft skeins was made for 66 cents, 10s warps sold for 65 cents; 20-2 warps, 75 cents; 30-2 skeins, 81 cents; 16s cones, 65 and 66½ cents; 14s cones, 64 cents. A knitter who was in the market looking for 18s cones said he would not pay 63 cents for them, although a Northern spinner quoted them at 70 cents.

The following table gives a fair idea of prevailing prices:

| Southern Two-Ply Single Chain Warps, Etc. |     |                 |      |
|---|-----|-----------------|------|
| 6s to 10s.....                            | 70  | 26s.....        | 78   |
| 12s to 14s.....                           | 71  | 30s.....        | 82   |
| 24s.....                                  | 77  | 60s.....        | 1.07 |
| 16s.....                                  | 74  | 40s.....        | 92   |
| 20s.....                                  | 75  | 50s.....        | 1.05 |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins                   |     |                 |      |
| 4s to 8s.....                             | 66  | 26s.....        | 78   |
| 10s to 12s.....                           | 70  | 30s.....        | 79   |
| 14s.....                                  | 73  | 36s.....        | 87   |
| 16s.....                                  | 74  | 40s.....        | 92   |
| 20s.....                                  | 75  | 50s.....        | 1.02 |
| 24s.....                                  | 77  | 60s.....        | 1.02 |
| Southern Single Chain Warps               |     |                 |      |
| 10s to 12s.....                           | 72  | 24s.....        | 77   |
| 14s.....                                  | 73  | 26s.....        | 78   |
| 16s.....                                  | 73  | 30s.....        | 79   |
| 20s.....                                  | 74  | 40s.....        | 90   |
| 22s.....                                  | 75  |                 |      |
| Southern Single Chains                    |     |                 |      |
| 6s to 8s.....                             | 66  | 20s.....        | 71   |
| 10s.....                                  | 68  | 22s.....        | 71½  |
| 12s.....                                  | 68½ | 26s.....        | 74   |
| 14s.....                                  | 69  | 50s.....        | 77   |
| 16s.....                                  | 69  |                 |      |
| Southern Frame Cones                      |     |                 |      |
| 8s.....                                   | 64  | 20s.....        | 67   |
| 10s.....                                  | 64  | 22s.....        | 67   |
| 12s.....                                  | 64  | 24s extra.....  | 70   |
| 14s.....                                  | 65  | 26s extra.....  | 71   |
| 16s.....                                  | 66  | 22s colors..... | 71   |
| 18s.....                                  | 67  | 30s.....        | 70   |

## Fairmont Manufacturing Company,

### Fairmont, S. C.

L. B. Gibson.....Superintendent  
W. A. McAbee.....Carder  
B. L. Solsbee.....Spinner  
J. B. Johnson.....Weaver  
G. H. Liner.....Cloth Room  
B. B. Epton.....Master Mechanic

## A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities.

### Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

|   | Bid | Asked |
|---|-----|-------|
| Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.           | 125 | —     |
| American Spinning Co., S. C.            | 179 | —     |
| Anderson C. Mills, com.                 | 75  | 80    |
| Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.          | 97  | 100   |
| Aragon Mills, S. C.                     | 110 | 125   |
| Arcadia Mills, S. C.                    | 135 | —     |
| Arkwright Mills, S. C.                  | 170 | 175   |
| Augusta Factory, Ga.                    | 34  | 38    |
| Avondale Mills, Alabama                 | 195 | 250   |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.                | 200 | —     |
| Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.              | 140 | 146   |
| Brandon Mills, S. C.                    | —   | 135   |
| Brogan Mills, S. C.                     | 101 | —     |
| Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.              | 105 | —     |
| Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.              | 100 | —     |
| Chesnee Mills, S. C.                    | 158 | 161   |
| Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.             | 136 | —     |
| Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.             | 85  | —     |
| Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.                 | 135 | —     |
| Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.             | 125 | —     |
| Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.               | 150 | —     |
| Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.                  | 115 | —     |
| D. E. Converse Co., S. C.               | 112 | —     |
| Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.                   | 116 | —     |
| Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.              | —   | 80    |
| Dacotah Mills, N. C.                    | 200 | —     |
| Dayton Mills, S. C.                     | —   | 57    |
| Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.               | —   | 70    |
| Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.               | —   | 87    |
| Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.               | 109 | —     |
| Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.              | 250 | —     |
| Enoree Mills, S. C.                     | 75  | —     |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.                | 70  | —     |
| Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.            | 175 | —     |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.                 | 107 | 110   |
| Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com          | 90  | 95    |
| Glenwood Mills, S. C.                   | 145 | 151   |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.             | 50  | —     |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.              | 75  | 92    |
| Gluck Mills, S. C.                      | —   | 101   |
| Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.            | 100 | —     |
| Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.           | 200 | —     |
| Grendel Mills, S. C.                    | 230 | —     |
| Hamrick Mills, S. C.                    | 150 | —     |
| Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.            | 250 | 275   |
| Henrietta Mills, N. C.                  | 185 | —     |
| Inman Mills, S. C.                      | 120 | —     |
| Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.                | 100 | —     |
| Jackson Mills, S. C.                    | 150 | —     |
| Judson Mills, S. C.                     | 130 | —     |
| King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.             | 92  | 95    |
| Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.           | 150 | —     |
| Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd          | —   | —     |
| Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.             | 125 | —     |
| Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.           | 150 | —     |
| Loray Mills, N. C., common.             | 45  | 50    |
| Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.            | —   | 102   |
| Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.                  | 125 | 131   |
| Marlboro Mills, S. C.                   | 15  | 611   |
| Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.                   | —   | —     |
| Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.                  | 150 | —     |
| Monarch Mills, S. C.                    | 102 | —     |
| Newberry Cotton Mills S. C.             | 210 | 225   |
| Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.                 | —   | —     |
| Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.              | 125 | —     |
| Oconee Mills, S. C., com.               | 94  | —     |
| Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.               | 98  | —     |
| Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.                  | 126 | —     |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.                 | 145 | —     |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.           | 100 | —     |
| Panola Mills, S. C.                     | 75  | —     |
| Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.                  | 150 | —     |
| Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.             | 185 | —     |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.                | 210 | —     |
| Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.              | 145 | 150   |
| Poinsett Mills, S. C.                   | 107 | 110   |
| Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.            | 115 | —     |
| Riverside Mills, com, par 12.50         | 15  | 17    |
| Saxon Mills, S. C.                      | 150 | —     |
| Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.                    | —   | 60    |
| Spartan Mills, S. C.                    | 175 | 185   |
| Toxaway Mills, par \$25.                | 17  | —     |
| Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.              | 120 | —     |
| Tucapau Mills, S. C.                    | 310 | —     |
| Union-Butte Mills, S. C.                | —   | 110   |
| Union-Butte Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.      | —   | —     |
| Union-Butte Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.      | 29  | —     |
| Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.      | —   | 97½   |
| Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common. | —   | 86    |
| Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.    | 95  | 97½   |
| Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.             | 125 | —     |
| Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.                  | 80  | 90    |
| Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.            | 90  | —     |
| Watts Mills, S. C., com.                | 24  | —     |
| Watts Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.            | 40  | —     |
| Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.                 | 125 | —     |
| Williamston Mills, S. C.                | 136 | —     |
| Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.              | 132 | 135   |
| Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.          | 89  | 91    |
| Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd           | 90  | —     |
| Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd         | 101 | —     |
| W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.          | 180 | —     |

## Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Selling Agents for

## SOUTHERN MILLS

Carded—Combed Yarns

4's TO 120's SINGLE AND PLY

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.  
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

## Mauney-Steel Company COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER

237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.  
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.

MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## Indanthrene Blue Yarns

For Sale, Indanthrene blue yarns fast to light and bleaching, numbers 8's to 30's, single and ply, tubes or cones. The Government requires this fast blue selvage thread on all Government cloths.

GIBSON MANUFACTURING CO.

CONCORD, N. C.

## OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

## PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

## BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I. A. ST. ONGE, President Charlotte, N. C.

## John P. Marston

Gum Tragacoll

Kerston Softener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleacher's Blue

247 Atlantic Avenue

BOSTON



## SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

### THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

## PERSONAL

T. W. Harvey has resigned as superintendent of the Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

A. A. Brown has resigned as second hand in spinning at Thatcher Spinning Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., and accepted position as overseer of spinning at No. 2 mill of Fulton Bag Mills.

S. V. Pitts of Charlotte office of C. M. Plowman Company, is acting general manager of the mills at Lawrenceville, Ga., recently purchased by Plowman Company, Philadelphia.

John A. Shinn, for the past fifteen years general superintendent of Eva Jane, Sally B., and Central Cotton Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., has resigned his position and will take several months' vacation before again engaging in the mill business.

Edward Powers, superintendent of Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been with same management for 45 years and with Arista Mills for 7 years. He started work with F. & H. Fries Wool & Cotton Mills at the age of 9 years at 20 cents per day; worked for the above mill eight years; then started with Arista Mills learning to grind cards; then to grind cards, then to boss carder. He has been superintendent for four years.

Edgefield, S. C.—The Addison Cotton Mills are building a large addition to the mill and shifting from print cloths to gauze. Draper automatic looms are being installed. Sanitary drinking fountains and other improvements have been added to the mill.

### Pelzer Mill Boy Drowned Sunday.

Pelzer, S. C.—Walter, the 13 year old son of R. A. Erwin, of Pelzer Mill No. 4, was drowned in Saluda river about one mile above the mill. The tragedy occurred about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Erwin boy, together with five or six other little fellows, mostly smaller than himself, left their homes Sunday afternoon stating that they were going to pick berries. Instead of putting in the afternoon in the berry patch they turned to the river for amusement.

Of the whole crowd, not one could swim. While paddling around in the water, young Erwin stepped off in water over his head and was drowned. His little playmates stood horror stricken and watched his struggles for life but were powerless to help him.

They gave the alarm as quickly as they could. Their cries soon brought C. E. Day to the scene who got the little body to the shore. It was found in less than six feet of water.

The time that the boy had been in the water was slightly less than thirty minutes. All efforts at resuscitation were unavailing. Life had departed and the lungs were filled with water when the little corpse was laid on the bank.

### Went "Over the Top."

Concord, N. C.—Last week was War Savings Stamp week in Cabarrus county and, as always, "old Cabarrus" did her duty and went "over the top." The Gibson Mills operatives and their families bought \$24,285 worth of stamps. This is a record hard to beat in a mill of this size, 27,000 spindles, 600 looms. Gibson employees are proud of the record as it shows that they are all true, patriotic American citizens.

## TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Mark of  
Sterling Value  
in Electrical  
Work.



Huntington &  
Guerry  
GREENVILLE  
South Carolina

## TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

Mason  
Brushes

Last Longer

Mason Brush Works

Worcester, Mass.



# American Aniline Products, Inc.

80 Fifth Avenue, New York

Works: Harrison, New Jersey Nyack, New York

Amanil Direct Colors  
Amacid Colors

Amacid Chrome Colors  
Basic Colors  
Sulphur Colors

Amanil Vat Olive G  
Victoria Blue B

New England Office:  
87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office:  
Danville, Virginia



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

**WELL TRAINED TECHNICAL TEXTILE MAN BY PROMINENT TIRE CONCERN. TO TAKE CHARGE OF INSPECTING AND TESTING OF TIRE FABRIC. MAN ABOVE DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING TRAINING, AGE, SALARY, ETC., "TIRE FABRIC," CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

### Stitcher Wanted.

We are in market for good second hand stitcher. State condition and price. Address Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

### For Sale.

6 Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames, 176 spindles. Can be seen running. Carolina Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

### Picker Room Man.

Wanted first-class Picker Room Man. Pay \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Must not be subject to draft. Address "Picker," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### For American Soldiers and Sailors in Manchester, England.

Under the authority and approval of the British Government, a clubhouse has been established by Mrs. Richard Haworth which is open day and night and offers food and a bed to enlisted men of the United States Army or Navy, whether wounded, or on leave, or passing through.

Funds for maintenance are needed, and checks may be sent to Mrs. Haworth's father, William Firth, 200 Devonshire St., Boston.

## PATENTS

**Trade Marks and Copyrights**  
Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address  
**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**  
Patent Lawyers  
Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

### Oscar Smith.

Wanted—To know the present address of Oscar Smith, about 35 years old, weight 150 to 165 or possibly more. Recently worked at Gastonia, N. C., and Columbus, Ga. Address J. W. Jolley, Lawrenceville, Ga.

### Just in Case.

It was a very small country hotel, built of wood and pretty flimsy. But it was all the town afforded, and Tompkins had to stop there. When he was shown his room, he said to the colored boy who was "page":

"I'm glad they've got a rope here in case of fire. But why a Bible?"

"That, suh," said the boy, "is in case de fire am too far gone for you to make yo' escape, sah."

### The Death Rate.

Statistically Inclined Tourist: What is the death rate here?

Native: Same as it is everywhere else—one death for every inhabitant.

### Dillon Mills,

### Hamer, S. C.

G. D. Barlow.....Gen'l Supt.  
W. D. McDonald.....Asst. Supt.  
J. C. Elkins.....Carder  
L. O. King.....Spinner  
A. J. Lockamy.....Master Mechanic

### Delgado Mills,

### Wilmington, N. C.

W. A. Woods.....Superintendent  
D. R. Worlick.....Carder  
M. L. Cook.....Spinner  
Z. C. Jarrell.....Weaver  
R. C. Andrews.....Cloth Room  
Luke Fowler.....Dyer  
J. S. Albright.....Master Mechanic

### Bellwill Cotton Mills,

### Wilmington, N. C.

H. C. Mason.....Superintendent  
J. W. Quinn.....Carder  
W. F. McDaniel.....Spinner  
J. B. Caley.....Weaver  
Sam Caley.....Beaming  
W. G. Shue.....Cloth Room  
Walter Mason.....Dyer  
James Carney.....Master Mechanic

### Bladenboro Cotton Mills,

### Bladenboro, N. C.

J. L. Bridger.....Manger  
W. M. Southern.....Carder No. 2  
W. M. Southern.....Carder 1 and 2  
J. B. Cleary.....Spinner 1 and 2  
Arther Simpson.....Night Carder  
Curtis Hudson.....Master Mechanic

### Eureka Mills,

### Chester, S. C.

S. C. Simmons.....Superintendent  
G. W. Mahaffey.....Carder  
D. L. Dahay.....Spinner  
W. E. Baker.....Weaver  
W. T. Mattox.....Cloth Room  
S. G. Warren.....Master Mechanic

## WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

**Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office**

**TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—**Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on \_\_\_\_\_ for which I will pay on delivery:

(Date) **\$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS** at \$\_\_\_\_\_ each

(State number wanted) (See prices below)

(State number wanted) **25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS** at 25c. each.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



| W. S. S. COST DURING 1918             |        |       |        |      |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| April                                 | \$4.15 | July  | \$4.18 | Oct. | \$4.21 |
| May                                   | 4.16   | Aug.  | 4.19   | Nov. | 4.22   |
| June                                  | 4.17   | Sept. | 4.20   | Dec. | 4.23   |
| W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923 |        |       |        |      |        |

## SPOOLS

We can make delivery on any type spool, any size, from twenty to thirty days. Also can make prompt delivery on underclearers, and skewers, all sizes.

**Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Co.,**  
Greenville, S. C.

## AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings**

Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

## Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing  
Finishing  
and Dyeing

**The New Brunswick Chemical Co.**

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

**GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE**

Southern Agent, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 927, Charlotte, N. C.

## Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

**Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee**

**NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY**

Florence, Mass.

**Poor Tempering Does It** { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

**U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE** Amos M. Bowen  
**UNIFORMLY TEMPERED** Treasurer  
Providence, R. I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.



## Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

**WANT position with executive department of cotton mills, by high grade man of long experience as manager and secretary-treasurer. Understand thoroughly manufacturing end also. Employed at present as manager successful plant, but desire change. Address No. 2167.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent and as overseer of large card room and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2168.**

**WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on duck, sheeting, and other fabrics. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2172.**

**WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Experienced on all kinds of yarns, combed and peeler, local and staple cotton and also in waste. Ten years experience as overseer of carding and three years as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 2174.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on damask and Jacquard goods. Also experienced on duck. First class references. Address No. 2175.**

**WANT position as spinner or overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2176.**

**WANT position as superintendent or either yarn or weaving mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2178.**

**WANT position as carder and spinner in large or medium size room. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day. \$4.50 per day will be considered. Long experience, good references. Address No. 2179.**

**WANT position in mill office. Am now employed in small mill and have had experience both in buy-**

**ing cotton and selling yarn. Can give high class references. Address No. 2180.**

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience as designer-overseer of weaving, and assistant superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can give first class references. Address No. 2181.**

**WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2182.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to change. Experience on both yarn and cloth mills. Address No. 2185.**

**WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in all positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2186.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as superintendent of one of the largest mills in South Carolina and have had long practical experience in all departments. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2187.**

**WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 2188.**

**WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Am an all around man and can successfully fill any position in cotton mill. Have had special experience on carding and can give satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Address No. 2189.**

**WANT position as overseer of plain weaving. Now employed as night overseer of weaving, but wish to change to day work. Married, 32 years of age and am giving satisfaction on present job. First class references from past and present employers. Address No. 2190.**

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but for good reasons desire to change. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 2192.**

**WANT position as overseer of large card room. Am at present employed but would like to make a change; 16 years in mill work, 6 years as carder and 4 years on present position. Experienced on fine and coarse yarns and both colored and white. Address No. 2193.**

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience both on white and colored goods and have also had experience in silk mills. Am now employed as assistant superintendent. High class references. Address No. 2194.**

**WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Can furnish A-1 references from present and past employers. Held position of superintendent and spinner for 6 years. No cause for changing except desire larger salary. Address No. 2195.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Am familiar with manufacture of gingham and other kinds of cloth and yarns including hosiery yarns. Have always made good and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2196.**

**WANT position as overseer in large card room that will pay not less than \$5.00 per day. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving satisfaction, but desire to change. First class references. Address No. 2197.**

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 2198.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Have had 16 years mill experience with 8 years as superintendent. Age 36, married, strictly sober, best of health and can give good hard service. Fine references. Address No. 2199.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent of both yarn and weaving mills and giving satisfaction on present job but desire to change for larger position. High class references. Address No. 2200.**

**WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have 26 years' experience as carding and spinning and 5 years as overseer. Experienced on combed yarns. Best references. Address No. 2201.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references from presidents to superintendents for whom I worked in years past. Address No. 2202.**

**WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish high class references from present and former employers. Address No. 2203.**

**WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on Draper, plain and fancy looms and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2204.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years' experience as superintendent and was formerly overseer of carding and combing. Have special experience on combed yarns and can furnish very high references. Address No. 2205.**

**WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both fine and coarse yarns. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2206.**

**WANT position as overseer of carding or as carder and spinner. Now employed in fine yarn mill but have also had experience on coarse yarns and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2207.**

**WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on coarse and fine yarns, with special experience on fine combed yarns. High class references from present and former employers. Address No. 2208.**

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am at present employed and have several years experience as overseer of carding and one year as superintendent. Can furnish satisfactory references and have good reason for wanting to change. Age 34, married and have family. Address No. 2209.**

**WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Have had long practical experience and am at present employed. Address No. 2210.**

**WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2211.**

**WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in fine yarn mill. Have 20 years' experience on both combed and carded work and can furnish best of references. Age 34. At present employed. Address No. 2212.**

**WANT position as superintendent. Would consider position anywhere in South, but prefer mills that operate only on day run. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2213.**

**WANT position as master mechanic, chief engineer or head electrician in large textile plant. Age 41 years; practical experience, also textile training. Now employed as master mechanic in large mill. Married, good habits. Address No. 2214.**

**WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had experience in both positions and have always made good. Can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 2215.**



# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- AUTOMATIC SCALES**—  
American Kron Scale Co.
- BALING PRESSES**—  
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BALL BEARINGS**—  
S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co.
- BANDING**—  
American Textile Banding Co., Inc.  
Barber Mfg. Co.
- BALE BREAKERS**—  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- BEAMERS**—  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BELTING—(LEATHER)**—  
American Supply Co.  
Bradford Belting Co.  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
- BOBBINS AND SPOOLS**—  
American Supply Co.  
Draper Corporation  
Greenville Spool & Mfg. Co.
- BOILER HOUSE CONVEYORS**—  
Link-Belt Company
- BRUSHES**—  
D. D. Felton Brush Co.  
Mason Brush Works
- CALLING SYSTEMS**—  
National Scale Co.
- CARD CLOTHING**—  
CALCULATING-ADDING MACHINES—  
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.  
Ashworth Bros.  
Jos. Sykes Bros.  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- CARDS**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- COTTON FABRICS**—  
Fred'k Viator & Achells
- CARD GRINDERS**—  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
B. S. Roy & Sons
- CHAIN DRIVES, SILENT**—  
Link-Belt Company.  
Morse Chain Co.
- CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- COAL AND ASHES CARRIERS**—  
Link-Belt Company
- COMMISSION MERCHANTS**—  
Fred'k Viator & Achells
- COMPRESSORS (AIR)**—  
General Electric Company
- CONNECTORS, FRANKEL SOLDERLESS**—  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- COTTON MERCHANTS**—  
J. K. Livingston & Co.
- COTTON YARNS**—  
Southern Cotton Yarn Co.  
Mauney Steel Co.
- COUNTING MACHINES**—  
National Scale Co.  
Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
- DISINFECTANTS**—  
Masury Young Co.
- DOBBIES**—  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
The Stafford Company
- DOFFING BOXES**—  
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.  
Standard Fibre Co.  
Keystone Fibre Co.  
Leatheroid Sales Co.
- DOUBLERS**—  
Universal Winding Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- DRAWING FRAMES**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- DRAWING ROLLS**—  
Metallic Drawing Roll Company
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS**—  
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN**—  
Morse Chain Co.  
Link-Belt Company.
- DOUSTLESS CARD STRIPPERS**—  
William Firth.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**—  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
Am. Aniline Products Co.  
American Aniline Products Co.  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Dicks, David & Broadfoot  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.  
H. A. Metz  
National Aniline and Chemical Co.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Parsons-Barr Co.  
A. E. Ratner Co., Inc.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co.  
L. Sonneborn & Sons.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY**—  
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons.
- DYEING MACHINES**—  
Delahanty Dyeing Machine Co.  
Salem Iron Works
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**—  
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Huntington & Guerry.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ELECTRIC SUPPLIES**—  
Electric Supply & Equipment Co.
- ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS**—  
Link-Belt Company
- ELEVATING TRUCKS**—  
National Scale Co.
- EXTRACTORS**—  
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- FEEDERS**—  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- FENCING**—  
Anchor Post Iron Works.
- FINISHERS—COTTON**—  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
A. Kilpstein & Company
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS**—  
American Supply Co.  
Bi-Lateral Fire Hose Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS**—  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- GEARS (SILENT)**—  
General Electric Company
- GENERATORS**—  
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- GRATES**—  
McNaughton Mfg. Co.
- GRID BARS**—  
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co.  
Brown-St. Onge Co.
- HEADLES**—  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- HOSE**—  
Bi-Lateral Fire Hose Co.
- HUMIDIFIERS**—  
American Moltening Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corporation.  
Stuart W. Cramer
- HUMIDIFYING MACHINES**—  
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- HYDRO EXTRACTORS**—  
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**—  
E. S. Draper.
- LOOMS**—  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Stafford Company
- LOOM HARNESS, REEDS, PICKERS**—  
Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LOOM LUBRIK**—  
Masury Young Co.
- LUBRICANTS**—  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Albany Lubricating Co.  
Masury Young Co.  
N. Y. and N. J. Lubricant Co.  
Swan & Finch Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
- MECHANICAL FILTERS**—  
Norwood Engineering Co.
- METERS**—  
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Company.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- MILL CRAYONS**—  
American Supply Co.
- MILL STOCKS**—  
A. M. Law & Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES**—  
American Supply Co.
- MOTORS**—  
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- OILS**—  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- OPENING MACHINERY**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- OVERHAULERS**—  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- PAINT**—  
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.  
Thos. K. Chaffee Co.  
Tripod Paint Co.  
Detroit Graphite Company.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- ER TRANSMISSION CHAINS**—  
Link-Belt Company.  
Morse Chain Co.
- PREPARATORY MACHINERY**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- PRESSES**—  
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- RING TRAVELERS**—  
American Supply Co.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS**—  
American Supply Co.  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING CANS AND BOXES**—  
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.  
Standard Fibre Co.  
Leatheroid Sales Co.  
Keystone Fibre Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- SADDLES**—  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- SCALES**—  
American Kron Scale Co.  
National Scale Co.
- SEPARATORS**—  
Draper Corporation.
- SET SCREWS**—  
Allen Mfg. Co.
- SHUTTLES**—  
Draper Corporation  
Shambow Shuttle Co.
- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE**—  
Link-Belt Company  
Morse Chain Company
- SIZING COMPOUNDS**—  
Hawley's Laboratories  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.  
John P. Marston  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- SLUBBERS**—  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON**—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- SOAPS**—  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
New Brunswick Chemical Co.  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.
- SOLDERLESS CONNECTORS, FRANKEL**—  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- SPINDLES**—  
Draper Corporation.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINNING RINGS**—  
Draper Corporation  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING**—  
American Textile Banding Co.  
Barber Mfg. Co.
- SPOOLS**—  
Greenville Spool & Mfg. Co.
- SPOOLERS**—  
Draper Corporation  
Saco-Lowell Shops
- STARCH**—  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Keefer Starch Co.
- STEEL SHELVING**—  
National Scale Co.
- TEMPLES**—  
Draper Corporation
- TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES**—  
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
- TOILETS**—  
Jos. A. Vogel Co.
- THREAD GUIDES**—  
J. P. O'Connell
- TOP ROLL VARNISH**—  
Top Roll Varnish Co.
- TRUCKS (MOTOR)**—  
International Motor Co.
- TRUCKS (LIFTING)**—  
National Scale Co.  
Leatheroid Sales Co.
- TURBINES**—  
General Electric Company  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS**—  
Collins Bros.  
Draper Corporation  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- WARPERS**—  
Cocker Machine and Foundry Company  
Draper Corporation  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS**—  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation  
The Stafford Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS**—  
Link-Belt Company
- WELDING OUTFITS**—  
Bird-Wilcox Co., Inc.  
General Electric Company
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS**—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane  
John P. Marston  
A. Kilpstein & Co.  
H. A. Metz  
Seydel Mfg. Co.  
Jaques Wolf & Co.  
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.  
Southern Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- WILLOWS**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- WINDERS**—  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Universal Winding Company
- YARNS**—  
Gibson Mfg. Co.

## Books on Cotton Machinery

"CARDING AND SPINNING," by Geo. F. Ivey.

A practical book on carding and spinning. Price \$1.00.

"PRACTICAL LOOM FIXING," by Thomas Nelson.

A new loom book of 90 pages with 50 illustrations. Price \$1.25.

"YARN AND CLOTH CALCULATIONS," by Thomas Yates.

A very valuable book on yarn and cloth calculations. Price \$1.00.

"COTTON MILL PROCESSES AND CALCULATIONS," by D. A. Tompkins.

An illustrated and valuable book of 300 pages with tables and calculations. Price \$2.00. Formerly sold for \$5.00.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY RECIPE BOOK" Price \$3.00

A book of 10,000 practical recipes, including recipes of varnishes, sizings, finishing materials, etc. Revised and enlarged edition.



# DUCK LOOMS

Our Looms Produce the Highest Quality of Fabrics at Lowest Cost

We make automatic looms for all manner of textile fabrics. Plain or fancy, coarse or fine.



THE STAFFORD COMPANY

READVILLE, MASS.

Southern Office

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

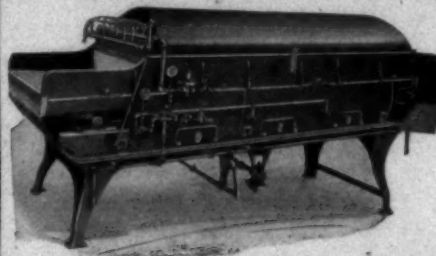
Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

## The Yarn Conditioning Machine

The practical means for setting twist and effectively preventing kinky filling



C. G. Sargents Sons Corporation.

Graniteville, Mass.

Southern Agent

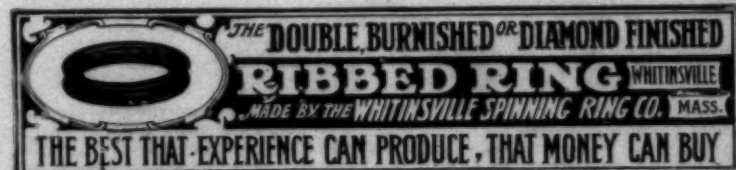
FRED H. WHITE  
Charlotte, N. C.

## ROPOSIZE

MAKES  
YARN  
STRONG

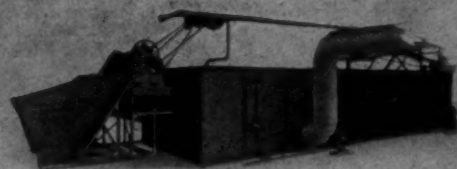
Does Not Scale. Will not turn sour.  
Will Bleach Out Easily

Carolina Sizing and Chemical Company  
Charlotte, N. C.



## "PROCTOR" DRYERS

FIREPROOF



Substantial, Durable, and low cost of operation. Dryers for all kinds of Material

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company  
BUILDERS OF DRYING MACHINERY

INCORPORATED  
1885

PHILADELPHIA

H. G. MAYER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
REPRESENTATIVE

## UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



SHOW LEESONA MARK

We make winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk for weaving and knitting. Ask for circular of the NEW WIND DOUBLER.

Southern Office Charlotte, N. C.  
111 LATTA ARCADE, P. O. Box 983  
FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent



Sizol Compounds  
Have Proven their Worth

With Cotton worth from 25 to 35c. and Tallow almost unobtainable, the unbelievers in the quality of **SIZOL** have been induced to test it and our claims of **SIZOL** efficiency have been more than substantiated.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,  
Mount Olive, N. C.

## Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

### Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

### Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C. Providence, R. I.